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Canada's 'New Deal' Broken By Adverse Court Findings; Farm Credit Act Is Upheld

Social Insurance Measure Loses—Prevention of Unfair Trade Wins

Three Tied Decisions

Judgments Can Be Appealed to British Privy Council for Final Verdicts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, June 18—Many of the Bennett reform measures, popularly called the "Canadian New Deal," have suffered the same fate as President Roosevelt's New Deal, being declared by the Supreme Court of Canada as outside the law. The question of federal and provincial rights had a strong bearing on several decisions.

Of the eight acts passed by the Conservative Government in 1934 and 1935, and referred to the court for a ruling on their validity, only two were completely vindicated as to their constitutional aspects, while three brought an equally divided opinion and three were condemned as beyond authority.

Social Insurance Voided

Numbered in the class declared invalid were the Employment and Social Insurance Act, the Natural Products Marketing Act and the Dominion Trade and Industry Commission—legislation upon which Canada's former Prime Minister, R. B. Bennett, had largely counted to alleviate serious economic conditions.

Upon the three labor measures, an eight-hour day, a minimum wage and a weekly day of rest, the six judges split evenly which, pending an appeal, is equivalent to a defeat.

Farm Measure Upheld

The court sustained the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act, which provides machinery whereby an insolvent farmer can make a compromise with his creditors and start afresh.

It also upheld Section 498A of the criminal code which was the direct result of the price spreads investigation and aimed at correction of abuses in business and elimination of unfair methods of competition in wholesale and retail trade.

Can Regulate Competition

The majority judgment (represented by Chief Justice Duff and Justices Rinfert, Davis and Kerwin) held that Parliament can prohibit any transaction discriminating against competitors by granting purchases of goods special rebates or discounts, by engaging in a policy of selling wares in one part of Canada at lower prices than in other parts for the purpose of destroying competition, or by engaging in a policy of selling goods at unreasonably low prices for the purpose of destroying competition.

The judges were unanimous in their decision that the Natural Products Marketing Act was beyond authority, declaring that Parliament is not competent to regulate individual trade or trade in individual commodities "in this sweeping fashion" in view of the distribution of legislative powers among the dominion and provinces, nor was the act authorized under the "peace, order and good government" section of the British North America Act.

Differ on Security Taxes

The majority opinion against the Social Insurance Act is highly unsatisfactory to the Government as it has pronounced in favor of social security, while not going all the way in certain policies of the Bennett program, which were regarded as regimentation.

In upholding the validity of the act Chief Justice Sir Lyman Duff declared that the "provisions requiring compulsory contributions by employers and employees possess the essential elements of legislation respecting taxation."

Four of the Chief Justice's colleagues dissented from this view on the ground that "insurances of all sorts have always been recognized as exclusively provincial matters" and the contribution of taxes levied from employers and employees "are only incidents of the scheme."

Right of Appeal

Unlike the Supreme Court of the United States the Canadian Court is not the court of last appeals and probably some or all of the findings will be appealed by the Federal or the Provincial Governments to the Privy Council in England.

Questioned by A. A. Heaps, Labor member, on the Government's intentions, Ernest La Pointe, Minister of Justice, said he could not reply until he had read the judgments. In the meantime the judgments are not binding and do not wipe the unconstitutional laws off the statute books.

How Court Stood On Social Program

By the Associated Press

Ottawa, June 18

THE judgments of the Canadian Supreme Court on the "social reform" measures are in brief:

1. National Products Marketing Act—Invalid.
2. Employment and Social Insurance Act—Invalid.
3. Section 498A of the Criminal Code, stipulating fines and imprisonment for unfair business practices—Valid.
4. Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act—Valid.
5. Dominion Trade and Industry Commission Act—Partly valid.
6. Minimum Wages Act—Tie verdict.
7. Limitation of Hours of Work Act—Tie verdict.
8. Weekly Day of Rest in Industrial Undertakings Act—Tie verdict.

Women of Both Parties Promise Active Campaign

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 18—The Democratic women will not leave it to the lobbyists to chalk up reform gains in the party's national platform, according to the calendar of action now being written in the women's division of the National Campaign Committee here for the Democratic national convention at Philadelphia next week.

With Miss Mary W. Dewson, head of the division, and Mrs. James H. Wolfe, director, in charge, plans are now complete after two years of intensive organization work among the women voters of the party in the 48 states and the territories to go to the Quaker City fully organized to demand recognition of ideas which were said to range the entire agenda of the official platform makers.

Indeed, the feminine bloc of the party has had its own carpenters at work on a platform draft these several weeks in a 14-member deliberative body headed by Representative Caroline J. O'Day of New York, and a composite of every section of the country.

Women's Campaign Under Way

The women's division already has its campaign machinery functioning at the Biltmore Hotel, where the Democratic National Committee will establish its headquarters after the Philadelphia meeting. Here Miss Dewson, her desk beyond the busy blotter space a corral for a herd of handsomely carved donkeys, is giving form to work that will find its chief expression in the women's platform. This, it was said, would mirror the advance of social ideas since 1920, with special reference to the latter-day evolution of government as "an instrument to attain the hopes and dreams of a measure

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

Senate Breaks Congress Jam On Vital Bills

Agrees on Relief Program and House Ditches Florida Ship Canal

Adjournment Nears

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 18—Congress today completed action on the $1,425,000,000 relief program.

The Senate today accepted the changes of conferees and in particular agreed to the House disapproval of a re-survey of the Florida ship canal.

With this action, the log-jam that is holding Congress back from adjournment gave signs of breaking up.

The Senate also completed action on the $120,000,000 Interior Department supply bill and sent the measure to the White House for signature. The bill carried $37,510,000 for reclamation and irrigation projects, of which $20,750,000 goes to the Grand Coulee Dam.

May Adjourn Saturday

Speaker Bankhead of the House said he was "hoping and praying for adjournment on Saturday."

The Senate meanwhile passed dozens of minor bills in a last minute rush today, prior to taking up the Copeland ship subsidy bill.

In the House, seven minor immigration bills were ready for final passage, as well as the Walsh-Healey government contract measure requiring NRA conditions on firms dealing with the Government.

The Wagner housing bill, rushed through the Senate yesterday, was snagged in the House Banking Committee today, despite Administration efforts to get it out.

The list of last-minute Senate bills passed today was exceedingly long. It included:

Authorization for an inquiry into the transient problem by the Secretary of Labor.

Revision of Canal Zone Retirement Act.

Move to Aid Shipping

Authorization of RFC loans to American ship owners for making safety improvements on passenger vessels.

A House bill authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to make a survey of traffic conditions throughout the country.

Scores of private minor bills were included.

The Florida ship canal project suffered its largest reverse when the House, exhibiting an unexpectedly defiant mood, tossed it out of the deficiency appropriation bill by a vote of 108 to 62. Members of the often subservient lower chamber then turned savagely on another Senate approved device—the Black anti-lobby bill—and roared it also into oblivion.

Politics have entered significantly into the struggle over the canal. Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan led Republicans in an at-

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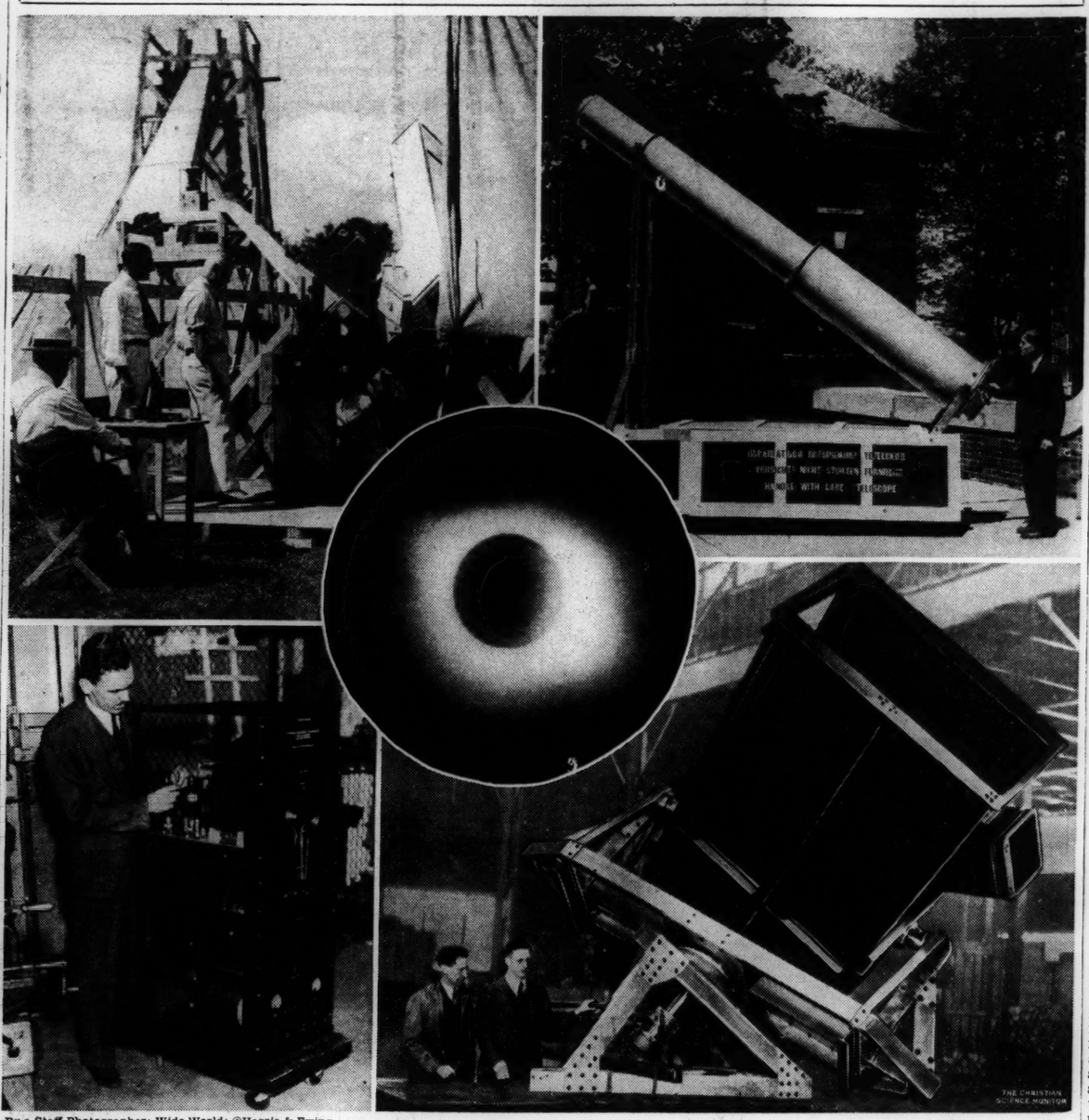
They're Ready to 'Shoot' the Sun's Eclipse



By a Staff Photographer; Wide World; ©Harris & Ewing

Preparing to Gain New Knowledge Concerning "Old Sol"

Upper Left—A "Dress Rehearsal" at the University of Michigan. Upper Right—Camera With Which Russians Will Attempt to Photograph Eclipse. Lower Left—John A. Pierce of Cruft Laboratory of Harvard With Variable Frequency Transmitter Which He Built and Took to Russia. Lower Right—Dr. Donald Menzel (Right) and John Hoy With Giant Camera for Photographing Atmosphere Around Sun. Inset—Sun in Eclipse Showing Corona

British Ask New Alliance As Sanctions Are Dropped

Eden Assumes Blame for Governmental 'About-Face'

Holds Rearmed Rhine Cannot Be Changed

Rome Retracts Demands for Wiping Out League Stigma of Aggression

BULLETIN

LONDON, June 18 (AP)—Prime Minister Baldwin declared in the House of Commons today that collective security has failed and called for a peace alliance of Great Britain, Germany and France.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 18—The British Government moved definitely to lift sanctions from Italy. The Foreign Secretary, Mr. Anthony Eden, made the announcement in an impressive statement to the Commons. He indicated that the Government is fully prepared to continue to maintain the united front with other League powers toward Italy.

Mr. Eden stated that to maintain sanctions now that Ethiopian resistance has collapsed would weaken rather than improve the prospects of peace.

Will Stay in Mediterranean

Mr. Eden also indicated that Britain would now itself maintain a stronger defensive position in the Mediterranean than before the Ethiopian trouble started. Also that it would continue for so long as it might consider necessary the assurances given to Greece and other small Mediterranean powers against any hostile action consequential upon the events of the past few months.

Mr. Eden also emphasized Britain's desire for the promotion of friendly Anglo-French-German understanding upon the basis of entire reciprocity and equality, recognizing also that the remilitarization of the Rhineland cannot now be changed.

Seeks Stronger League

Meanwhile, Britain would work for such changes based upon its recent experience as shall make for a stronger and more universal League of Nations.

Mr. Eden's speech had a warm reception among the Government's supporters. Interruptions from the Opposition benches at first were numerous and bitter, but his sincerity and deep conviction of the gravity of the present European situation so impressed all his hearers that the heckling had ceased by the time he was halfway through his remarks.

In the lobby afterwards it was recognized that his defense of the Government was strong, although, as one distinguished foreign critic said, it had left a certain feeling of inconclusiveness as far as concerns specific action for the future.

Government Admits Sanctions Failed To Stop Aggression

LONDON, June 18 (AP)—Mr. Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, told the House of Commons today that Great Britain would take the lead at Geneva for removing the League of Nations' sanctions against Italy.

Said Mr. Eden: "His Majesty's Government, after mature consideration on advice which I, as Foreign Secretary, thought it my duty to give, has come to the conclusion there is no longer any utility in continuing these measures as a means of pressure on Italy."

Considered Duty

Mr. Eden recited the occasions upon which Great Britain had previously taken the lead in attempting to settle the Italo-Ethiopian war and said that, since the League seemed to be perplexed, the British Government considered it to be its duty to take the lead again.

"No doubt it would be quite as easy for us not to do so and to follow somebody else," said Mr. Eden, "but I don't believe that is the right attitude for this country to take."

When he started to speak, members of the Labor Party cried ironically: "Stand firm!"

Ambassador Dino Grandi of Italy sat in the diplomatic gallery and heard the Foreign Secretary's speech which was constantly interrupted by members on the floor.

Heckling

Mr. Eden flushed under the barrage of heckling and once retorted angrily: "The honorable members are making cheap gibes!"

Over the storm, Mr. Eden declared: "We have to admit that the purpose for which sanctions were imposed has not been realized."

He added that he considered the situation in Ethiopia one "which nothing but military action from outside the country could possibly reverse."

From government benches there came a little loyal cheering, but the roars of "Shame!" created turmoil in the House.

Mr. Eden himself assumed much of the responsibility for the Government's about-face on the ques-

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Thursday, June 18

Unrest—Strikes Still Hold World's Eye

Strikes and "rumors of wars" reach for their place in the world's news as less startling but more assuring reports of arbitration and conciliation run a close second.

Sanctions

Europe—Official eyes and ears are directed at London, where Britain's top diplomatist, Anthony Eden, presents the British Cabinets' decision to drop sanctions against Italy to a packed and taut House of Commons. A mixed reception was accorded the "Volte-face" of the Government.

Rome said it would consider lifting of sanctions satisfactory—contrary to Rome's stand yesterday that the moral stigma of being branded an "aggressor" would cause friction until wiped off the record. What occasions some anxiety is the question: "Will the Duce resort to reprisals against the sanction-enforcing nations, once sanctions are lifted?"

France, chief co-operator in instituting the "sanction ring" around Italy, has informed Britain, says the Associated Press, that it cannot "take or share" leadership in lifting sanctions. But it would support such a move by Britain at Geneva.

Geneva, reports general approval in permanent League circles to the removal of sanctions.

Strikes

Across Europe and over South and Latin America spreads restlessness of workers, sometimes attended by violence.

Lithuanian police fired into workers milling in the main street of Kaunas. Workers called a strike after one of their members was killed yesterday in a parade.

Belgium's 150,000 strikers are reported to be "on the way" to settlement of their disturbing problems, although in Liège the Associated Press correspondents saw police-manned machine guns on street corners as some unruly workers demonstrated.

Generally, however, success of French strikers to gain hour and wage demands was seen reflected here. Chief demands are a 40-hour week, recognition of trade unions, and paid holidays. Higher wages are to be introduced progressively, following worker-employer negotiations, it was learned by the Monitor.

France focused attention on breaking up "combat groups and private militias" as the Senate slowly passed labor legislation sent it by the Deputies.

The French Cabinet decreed dissolution of four Rightist Leagues, apprehensive of threatened Rightist civil war. These groups are the Croix de Feu, most active, League for French Solidarity, The Young Patriots, and the blue-shirted Francistes.

A strike in the American Hospital in Paris was halted when officials yielded to employees' demands after the Government refused the request of the American Ambassador, Jesse Isidor Straus, to eject the strikers.

Spain's strikes and demonstrations continued unabated. Cadiz is tied up by a general strike.

Algiers, Alegria, saw further repercussions of the French labor strike. Police were called out.

Far East

Conflicting reports caused general apprehension here. Rumors of

(Continued on Page 3, Column 5)

Belgian Workers Win Paid Vacation And 40-Hour Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS, June 18—Inspired by the success of their French comrades, Belgian workers on strike have won their chief demands; namely, a 40-hour week, paid holidays, a rise in wages and recognition of trade unions.

The 40-hour week is to be introduced progressively after negotiations between workers and employers in the various industries. Paid holidays of not less than six days yearly according to length of service are to be introduced. There will be a minimum wage of 30 to 32 francs a day, about $1.

Rules for trade unions will be established by a mixed commission of workers and employers, presided over by a Government nominee. As the result of acceptance of these demands it is expected that work will be resumed Monday.

The flare-up in Belgium is generally regarded as a natural sequence of strikers' success in France. There has always been a close connection between French and Belgian industries.

Indeed, some 80,000 Belgian workers cross the frontier daily to work in French factories.

Moreover, it is admitted that industrial conditions in Belgium at any rate have been by no means satisfactory and wages in particular have been very low, even taking into consideration the low cost of living.

It is emphasized here that the strike was a purely economic phenomenon without any revolutionary tendency. It is true that Communists made large gains in both the national and provincial elections last and this month.

It is believed, however, that this was due rather to dissatisfaction with working conditions than to any desire on the part of Belgian workers generally to overthrow the social system.

It is, therefore, hoped that last night's settlement will inaugurate a new era of co-operation in Belgian industry and that the workers' higher purchasing power will help revive the country's prosperity.

40-Hour Work Week For Textiles Loses Geneva ILO Vote

GENEVA, June 18 (AP)—The International Labor Conference rejected the immediate acceptance of the 40-hour week in the textile industries by a vote of 42 to 54 today. The vote means there must be another consideration of the project in 1937.

The conference accepted the 40-hour week for public works and for building and civil engineering in a first reading of the proposals.

However, passage in second reading is doubtful, since at that time a two thirds' majority is required.

Planes Poised to Scan Eclipse, 40 Groups Eye Clouds in Asia; U. S. Weathermen Tap Sky

By the Associated Press

Natural scientists of a dozen nations waited hopefully today to discover new secrets of the sun. They poised their instruments in readiness for an eclipse which will throw a 50-mile shadow on the earth's surface from the Mediterranean northeast to Alaska.

In Russia, Soviet radio stations planned tests to determine the effect of an eclipse on shortwave transmission while others in Japan are interested in the chromosphere, or upper layer of the sun. There will be no broadcast to the United States until tomorrow from 1:30 to 1:45 p. m., E. S. T.

MOSCOW, June 18 (AP)—Gloomy news of rain and clouds came today from waiting natural scientists over practically all the Russian zone of solar eclipse totality.

Two Soviet planes arrived at Krasnoyarsk equipped with special cameras to photograph the corona from a height of six or seven thousand meters (around 20,000 feet).

Soviet natural scientists were convinced the airmen could successfully observe the eclipse from above the clouds. Five other planes were rushed to Belorechensekaya on the Black Sea and will be placed at the disposal of foreign as well as Soviet observers, in case the weather prevents ground observations.

By Herbert B. Nichols

Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Expeditions from 40 observatories and institutions of higher learning, many having traveled half-way around the globe, are in Siberia, Manchukuo and northern Japan today, to observe the year's most spectacular sky display—a total eclipse of the sun.

This magnificent spectacle in which all direct light from the sun is blotted out for slightly more than two minutes, leaving a pearly glow around the moon's black disk, begins in the Mediterranean Sea south of Italy at 3:50 a. m. Central European Time on June 19, which is 11:50 p. m. Eastern Daylight time tonight. (June 18 in West Hemisphere.) The path of totality moves eastward across Asia to finally wind up over the Pacific Ocean. It is not visible in the Western Hemisphere.

Expeditions have been scattered throughout the long belt in order to insure success should cl. or more regions have bad weather. The wisdom of this was proven at the New England Eclipse of 1932 when expeditions were spread out from the Canadian border to the coast of southern Maine. Eclipses such as today's event in Siberia occur on the average of once every year and a half somewhere in the world, and they may last as long as seven minutes, though one of five or more is exceedingly rare.

For those who stay at home, June has other unusual astronomical sights. Saturn for a few days can be seen without its rings, these being invisible because in the same plane with the earthbound observer's line of vision. Jupiter shows off as the brightest object in the evening sky to the southeast. And for those with telescopes, the new comet, recently discovered by Peltier, becomes increasingly more brilliant.

These are but displays of moderate interest to astronomers, however, who are centering all their efforts on the capture of Siberia's

(Continued on Page 14, Column 1)

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 18—Daily weather forecasts of startling accuracy and the beginning of reliable predictions two weeks in advance, are meteorological possibilities of the near future, made possible through discovery of new and inexpensive methods of gathering data on air-mass movements.

Dr Charles F. Brooks and Dr. Karl Lange of Blue Hills meteorological observatory, Harvard University, asserted this in substance here yesterday at sessions of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, blowing "bubbles" on the

(Continued on Page 14, Column 3)

Wallace Urges Co-operation As 4-H Clubs Keynote

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 18—Prize-winning young farmers and housekeepers from 40 states opened their annual 4-H camp beside the Washington monument today.

The national camp is celebrating its tenth anniversary this year, with "conservation of rural resources" as its theme. In the first decade of its history, it has had as members more than 1440 outstanding 4-H club boys and girls. C. W. Warburton, director of the Department of Agriculture's extension service, predicted today that the club movement will reach its goal of 1,000,000 members this year.

Wallace Strikes Keynote

Striking a keynote for the week's meetings, Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, urged the campers to adopt a new course of co-operation instead of competition. Calling attention to the pioneer's habit of exploitation and the activities of selfish interests which have sometimes "forgotten their good manners" and "put their feet in the trough."

The Secretary advised the young folks to keep in mind at all times the general welfare of all classes. "And that is constitutional, mind you," he told them. "It's in the preamble to the Constitution, but it hasn't been read enough."

Mr. Wallace talked about the necessity of preventing "human erosion" as well as soil erosion, pointing out to the farm young people that great responsibility lies

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

New 'Queen Mary' Approved

LONDON, June 18 (AP)—Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced in the House of Commons today that the British Government had agreed "in principle" to the construction of a sister ship to the S. S. Queen Mary.

The Chancellor said the Cunard-White Star Line had applied for authority to enter into an agreement for the sister ship.

He agreed in principle, he added, but reserved the right to further consultation before the contract was signed.

Cunard-White Star Prepares for Record

NEW YORK, June 18 (AP)—Just in case the liner Queen Mary establishes a new transatlantic record, the Cunard-White Star Line is prepared to announce that the pride of the British merchant marine has captured the blue ribbon now held by the French Line Normandie.

The Queen Mary, which on her maiden trip to the United States did not set up a mark eclipsing the Normandie's four days, 11 hours and 42 minutes for the westward crossing, is en route to the United States now on her second trip. She will arrive Monday.

Eckener at Helm Of Hindenburg On Third U. S. Flight

FRIEDRICHSHAFEN, Ger., June 18 (AP)—When the zeppelin Hindenburg leaves tomorrow night on its third flight to the United States, Dr Hugo Eckener, veteran dirigible expert, will be in full command.

Capt. Ernst Lehmann, who commanded the Hindenburg on its first two flights to Lakehurst, will not be aboard this time, and neither will Knut Eckener, son of the zeppelin expert.

Dr. Eckener plans to start the Hindenburg home from Lakehurst Tuesday, as he says he has no business plans which will detain him in America.

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Associated Press Asks Manufacture Status for News

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 17—Laws affecting manufacturers—not those regulating interstate commerce—apply to the business of publishing a newspaper, John W. Davis, counsel for the Associated Press, told the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in defending the press association against an order of the National Labor Relations Board here yesterday.

The board had asked the court to compel the Associated Press to reinstate Morris Watson, an editorial employee and officer of the American Newspaper Guild, who had been discharged, and to desist from alleged interference with labor activities of its personnel. Decision upon this application was reserved by the court.

Answering the argument of Charles Fahy, counsel for the National Labor Relations Board, that the Associated Press was engaged in interstate commerce, Mr. Davis held that "news comes in as raw material," and was put in final shape by editorial employees.

"Only then does its interstate transmission begin," he said. "Not until this process is completed does it become an article in interstate commerce. The rapidity with which news is transmitted does not make it any less manufacturing. The case falls in the classification of manufacture, and not in interstate commerce. News is manufactured over editorial tables, while Bessemer steel may be manufactured by the open-hearth process."

New Orleans Decision

Mr. Davis challenged the right of Congress to prescribe whom an employer may hire or discharge, observing that the decision of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans Monday, which held that the National Labor Relations Act did not apply to manufacturing, was applicable in the case involving Mr. Watson.

In another portion of his argument, Mr. Davis denied that the Associated Press had discharged Mr. Watson because of his activities in the American Newpaper Guild. He emphasized that while Mr. Watson left the Associated Press in October, 1935, he had been active in the Guild's affairs since the inception of that organization two years earlier.

Guild Declared Target

Looking at the case differently, Mr. Fahy pictured Mr. Watson as "one of the most skillful editorial employees" on the press association's New York staff. Regardless of seven years' service, Mr. Watson was discharged for reasons of affiliation with the Guild, he said, adding:

"Watson has become a symbol of the right of employees to organize freely. The Associated Press, by discharging him, struck not at Morris Watson as an employee, but struck at the American Newspaper Guild, and also struck at the right of the editorial employees of the Associated Press at self-organization."

Supporting his assertion that the press association was engaged in interstate commerce, Mr. Fahy held that a strike among its employees would burden interstate communication.

Morris Ernst, counsel of the Guild, presented a brief as friend of the court. In this he answered the argument of the Associated Press that it is a co-operative, non-profit corporation, noting that the central issue was the power of Congress to prevent industrial warfare obstructing interstate commerce.

"Commerce has been authoritatively declared by the Supreme Court to include nonbusiness transactions," he said. "In any event, it is quite clear that respondent is not an eleemosynary institution, but is a business association through which member newspapers make greater profits through decreased costs."

A Woman in the News

Wide World
Dame Christabel Pankhurst
Political Idealist

Former Militant Suffragist On British Honors List

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

MISS CHRISTABEL PANKHURST'S name on the King's New Year's Honors List, in which she became a Dame of the British Empire "in recognition of her political and social services," recalls the night of Oct. 13, 1905, in Manchester, when from a certain crowded political meeting in the Free Trade Hall two young women were ejected with violence, thrown into the street and afterward taken to prison.

The two were Christabel Pankhurst and Annie Kenny, and they had asked a verbal question in the political meeting—thereby launching what was to become the "militant" campaign of the women's suffrage movement.

A Frank Question

Annie Kenny had asked, "Will the Liberal Government give women the vote?" She had stood on a chair to ask it, and the confusion which followed did more to bring the "cause" to the attention of the general public than had all the preceding years of peaceful persuasion—and women had worked persistently ever since 1867.

From the night of the political meeting in 1905 to the declaration of war in Europe nine years later, Miss Pankhurst's career was one long and desperate adventure. With her mother, her two sisters, and Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, she organized the Women's Social and Political Union.

Possibly the greatest secret of Miss Pankhurst's success lay in the fact that she never demanded any sacrifice of her followers that she was not able and willing to bear in company with them. She spoke, and wrote, and she went to prison and came out of it time and again, enduring its discomforts with the rank and file of the movement as a matter of course.

Truce Called in 1914

When the World War broke out in 1914, the militant movement came to a sudden termination. A truce was called by its leaders, and Miss Pankhurst offered her services for war work in company with the great majority of her former followers.

She was never to return to the old struggle. Four years later the sex barrier was broken. Many contended that the magnificent war work of the women had broken it, but the appearance of Miss Pankhurst's name in the Honors List suggests to others that it was something more than war work that won women their vote.

Miss Pankhurst is the second suffragist to become a Dame. Ten years ago, Mrs. Henry Fawcett was made a Dame Grand Cross of the British Empire. But Mrs. Fawcett had never committed the "crime" of militancy.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition. This list is a portion of a total of 141 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these programs. It will appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

Bridgeport—Fridays, 11:15 a. m., WICC, 600kc.

Maine

Portland—Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WCSH, 940kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—In "Good Cheer Service," Wednesdays, 9:15 a. m., WORL, 920kc.
Boston—Sundays, June 21 and 28, 7 p. m., W1XAL (shortwave), 6.04mc.

New Hampshire

Laconia—Tuesdays, 10:30 a. m., WLNH, 1310kc.

Rhode Island

Providence—Saturdays, July 25, Sept. 5, 5:15 p. m.; Fridays, July 3, Aug. 14, Sept. 25, 9:15 a. m.; WJAR, 890kc.
Providence—Tuesdays, 10:30 a. m., WPRO, 630kc.

Vermont

***Springfield**—First and third Thursdays, 5:45 p. m., WNBX, 1260kc.

Shortwave
Massachusetts

Boston—Sundays, June 21 and 28, 7 p. m., W1XAL, 6.04mc.

Ohio

Cincinnati—Sunday, July 5, 9 a. m., W8XAL, 6.06mc.

*Daylight Saving Time.

4-H Co-operation Asked by Wallace

(Continued from Page 1)

with them since population experts predict that 100 years hence two thirds of the people of the United States will be descended from one fifth of the families which live on farms today.

Winners Announced

A young woman from the extreme Southeast of the United States and a young man from the Far Northwest were announced as winners of the National 4-H Club fellowships for 1936-37, entitling them to study at the Department of Agriculture with funds made available by the Payne Foundation. The winners are Miss Ruth Durrenberger of Orlando, Fla., a graduate of Florida State College and assistant home demonstration agent in Orange County, and Keith Jones of Okanogan County, Wash., a graduate of the State College of Washington and assistant county agent-at-large in his home county.

Miss Durrenberger, who has been in 4-H Club work since the age of 9, won the state canning and gardening championship in 1930 and was awarded a trip to the National 4-H Club Congress at Chicago. During the 10 years Mr. Jones was in club work, he participated in 245 public exhibits and demonstrations, winning 195 prizes, including a college scholarship and a trip to the International Livestock Exposition and Club Congress.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

intention to declare itself an autonomous Chinese state were heard from the Canton South China Government. The same dispatch says Hong Kong opinion discounted these rumors on the grounds that such action would call for an attack by the Nanking armies.

Peace negotiations between the southern groups, now restless because of "aggressive tactics" by Japan, and the Nanking Government were reported as progressing slowly—if at all. This caused further apprehension.

Russia watched each move carefully from her outpost in Outer Mongolia bordering the puppet Japanese State of Manchuokuo.

Western World

South and Latin America heard rumblings along the shores of Venezuela's Lake Maricaibo among striking oil workers that the strike might become general.

Mexico City, D. F., found 500,000 workmen ready to exhibit their "right to strike" in a 30-minute layoff.

Argentina and the League

Buenos Aires, Argentina—A resolution urging the executive branch of the Government to take steps for the withdrawal of Argentina from the League of Nations was introduced in the Chamber, according to the Associated Press.

Names—Take on Positions and Honors

Gen. John J. Pershing sailed for Paris yesterday to take his seat in the French Institute, the Associated Press reports. This is an honor conferred by the French Government in recognition of his war services.

Joseph B. Eastman dropped a title yesterday. The office of Federal Transportation Co-ordinator, set up by President Roosevelt in 1933, went out of existence when the Senate did not act to extend it another year, states the Associated Press. Mr. Eastman retains his position as a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission to which he was appointed in 1918.

James J. Walker and Mrs. Walker sailed for Europe aboard the Normandie. New York's former "favorite" Mayor said he would vote the Democratic ticket in November.

Princess Dayang Dayang, contrary to previous reports, says the Associated Press, is now acting Sultana of Sulu. Monday it was reported that Datu Raja Muda, brother of the late Sultan, had succeeded to the throne.

Frank Knox, Republican nominee for Vice-President, will visit Manchester, N. H., June 26, it was announced from Concord by the Associated Press.

Election—Scheduled for Peru and Nicaragua

Lima, Peru — Peruvian elections for President will be held on Oct. 11, the Associated Press reports. A successor is to be chosen to Gen. Oscar R. Benevides.

Managua, Nicaragua—Nominated as the presidential candidate of the Liberal Party is Gen. Anastasio Somoza, says the Associated Press. He recently ousted President Sacasa in a military rebellion.

Plaque—They Fought for U. S. Independence

Versailles, France — Tribute is paid to French soldiers who fought and fell with George Washington's troops in the struggle for American independence.

Unveiled was a marble tablet bearing the names of those 2112 French officers and men who crossed the Atlantic with Lafayette. Today's ceremony was held in the historic Palace of Versailles, home of French royalty, scene of treaty signings of tremendous import.

Warrington Dawson, American diplomat, historian, author, who compiled the list of soldiers, lifted the cover from the plaque in the "American Room" beneath a portrait of Louis XVI.

Keynote of the ceremony was long-lasting Franco-American friendship.

Coin—Bill Would Honor Mrs. Catt

Washington—A bill to authorize the coinage of silver fifty cent pieces in commemoration of "the 50 years of continuous effort and service" given by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt in behalf of women was introduced today by Representative Caroline O'Day (D) of New York, says the Associated Press.

Ships—More and Safer Ones Asked

The American Merchant Marine should be increased by "approximately 350 ships," J. Monroe Johnson, Assitant Secretary of Commerce, told a forum of the Traffic Club of New York, reports the Associated Press.

Secretary Roper yesterday announced the appointment of a four member committee to make an intensive study of federal shipping inspection service with a view to increasing safety at sea.

Kimberling Heads N. J. State Police

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., June 17—Col. Mark O. Kimberling was inducted into office today as superintendent of the New Jersey state police, succeeding Col. Norman H. Schwarzkopf.

A report that Ellis H. Parker Sr., chief of the Burlington County detectives, might succeed Colonel Kimberling as head keeper of the State Prison here was without confirmation. Gov. Harold G. Hoffman has before him a request from New York City for extradition of Mr. Parker for trial in connection with the Paul Wendel kidnaping case.

Colonel Kimberling was nominated as state police head by Governor Hoffman last week and the nomination was approved by the State Senate on Monday.

United Church Appoints Woman Assistant Pastor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOOSE JAW, Sask.—Miss Lydia E. Gruchy, who is likely to become the first woman ordained into the United Church ministry, has been appointed assistant pastor at St. Andrew's Church here.

The question of her ordination has been the subject of a minor controversy in the United Church since 1928, when the Saskatchewan Conference urged her ordination.

A definite decision is to be made at the General Council of the church in September. During the past six years she has been serving as a minister over an area of 150 square miles in the bush country of northern Saskatchewan.

Maxim Gorky

LONDON, June 18—Regarded as Russia's leading writer and holding office as a member of the Central Executive Committee, Maxim Gorky passed on at Moscow today without having joined the Communist Party, according to a Reuters dispatch received here by the Associated Press.

Born Alexis Maximovitch Pyeshkov at Nishni Novgorod on March 14, 1862, Gorky displayed his revolutionary tendencies in his earliest writings. In fact, the pen name that he adopted—and by which the world knows him—means "The Bitter One."

The son of an impoverished upholsterer, Gorky was orphaned at 5. His grandfather refused to take the little boy into his home, and he began those wanderings as apprentice, cook, draftsman, laborer and clerk that furnished the background for his books.

At 15 he went to Kazan, but was refused admission to the university. His attempt at suicide failed, but the bullet remained in his body. Soon thereafter, he came under the influence of Tolstoy and Chekov. It was the latter who advised him to write plays. From this advice, came among other things, "The Lower Depths," which was a remarkable Broadway success.

Gorky's first literary success came in 1892. From that time on, he preached revolution—in general and specific terms—in his writings. That meant both jail and exile under the old regime. When the revolution came, Gorky opposed the Communists for a year, then became the stanchest propagandist of the new idea.

Gorky returned to Russia in 1932 from Italy, where he had lived for years, but not as an exile from the U. S. S. R.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
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Roosevelt Exerts Pressure to End Tax Bill Tangle

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 18—As the murky tax situation began slowly to clear today, it became evident that President Roosevelt has been exerting strong pressure for a "compromise" leaning to the House version of the revenue bill.

Big corporations, it is believed, might as well begin preparing now to pass on a major share of their earned incomes to stockholders in dividend checks, or to suffer punitive taxes.

Final details of the tentative agreement between Senate and House conferees were withheld, but the situation clarified itself sufficiently to allow Representative Robert L. Doughton (D) of North Carolina, head of the House conferees, to declare:

Deadlock Is Broken

"There is no deadlock any more. We are getting along just fine, and we are going to have a bill in good time. We may be able to turn it over to the drafting clerks for final preparation tonight."

Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D) of Arkansas, majority leader, repeated his forecast that Congress will be able to adjourn sine die shortly, possibly Saturday, but more likely Monday.

There is only one major item in dispute in the tax bill. It is the item that has been a battle ground since the outset. It is the tax "reform" proposal of the New Deal, to put a penalty tax onto stockholders. The Treasury declares this glut of undistributed dividends in certain big corporations is engineered by rich stockholders who would rather keep their nest egg intact in the corporation than receive it themselves and pay heavy super taxes upon it in the higher brackets of the graduated income tax schedules.

Senate Opposed Plan

Strong arguments against the proposal have been heard, particularly in the Senate, which led that body to pass a greatly modified bill. It is the debate over the rival Senate and House versions which have brought a deadlock and prevented adjournment.

The compromise formula now reported to have brought the Senate and House committees together leans somewhat to the House side, which means that it would place greater emphasis on the undistributed corporation revenue tax than would the Senate. Statisticians have been asked to prepare estimates of revenue upon the following preliminary formula, it is understood.

Normal Tax on Corporation Earnings

8 per cent on first $2000 of income.
11 per cent on next $13,000.
13 per cent on next $25,000.
15 per cent on all over $40,000.

Tax on Undistributed Corporation Surplus

6 or 7 per cent on first 10 per cent of income retained.
12 per cent on next 10 per cent.
17 per cent on next 20 per cent.
22 per cent on next 20 per cent.
27 per cent on all income retention over 60 per cent.

Estimates Are Prepared

If the foregoing tentative formula is adopted, it is understood that the proposal in the Senate bill to raise by 1 per cent all surtaxes on individual incomes over $6000 would be given up. This would only follow, however, if the compromise plan were found to raise sufficient income without it.

Treasury experts will submit to the conferees today a set of estimates on the compromise formula, showing how much revenue it would raise. Leaders this morning renewed forecast of an agreement by nightfall, with passage Monday. However, there is plenty of chance for a filibuster against concessions to the House, when the matter comes to the Senate. Against this possibility is set the apparent determination of Mr. Roosevelt to back the House, and to keep Congress in session all summer, if necessary, to get a tax bill.

Funds Cut Off For Florida Canal

(Continued from Page 1)

tack designed to raise it before the public as the symbol of new deal extravagance.

Pointed to Objections

He stressed the very real doubt whether ship lines would make use of it to an appreciable extent, and pointed out repeatedly the alleged possibility that it would pollute the underground fresh water supply of southern Florida.

The House's attitude toward the anti-lobby bill has long been tinged with resentment against Senator Hugo Black (D) of Alabama author of the measure. Many of its members have never forgiven him for giving widespread publicity to the names of half a dozen representatives who spent the summer in cool bachelor quarters here as the guests of a prominent lobbyist. Several of the guests were apparently innocent of knowledge as to the identity of their host.

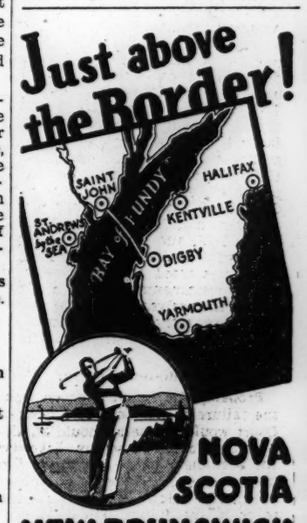
As presented to the House in a conference report the Black bill would have required registration of all lobbyists with the names of all backers and report of every contribution over $10 in amount. Any violation of such regulations would have been punishable by a fine of $5000.

Rep. Earl E. Michener (R) of Michigan, led the attack on the measure denouncing it as an effort to deny the constitutional "right of petition" and pointing out that veterans and labor lobbies would be subjected to its restrictions. From other sources it was attacked as a move to gag the lobby organizations of the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin and Dr. Francis E. Townsend.

The suggestion that it would affect the veterans' and labor lobbies was probably most influential in bringing about defeat of the bill. Lobbyists for such organizations as the American Legion and the American Federation of Labor enjoy the respect and confidence of many members of Congress and in fact occupy what might almost be called unofficial seats in the House. They lead and control important blocs of votes.

The conference report was tabled—which in effect scraps it so far as this Congress is concerned.

Just above the Border!



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Rates (American Plan)—*Lakeside Inn* (June 29-Sept. 7) and *Cornwallis Inn* (all year) Single, $6 up; double, $5 per person. *Pines Hotel* (June 27-Sept. 9) Single $7 up; double $6 per person. *Algonquin Hotel* (June 27-Sept. 7) Single $8 up; double $7 per person.

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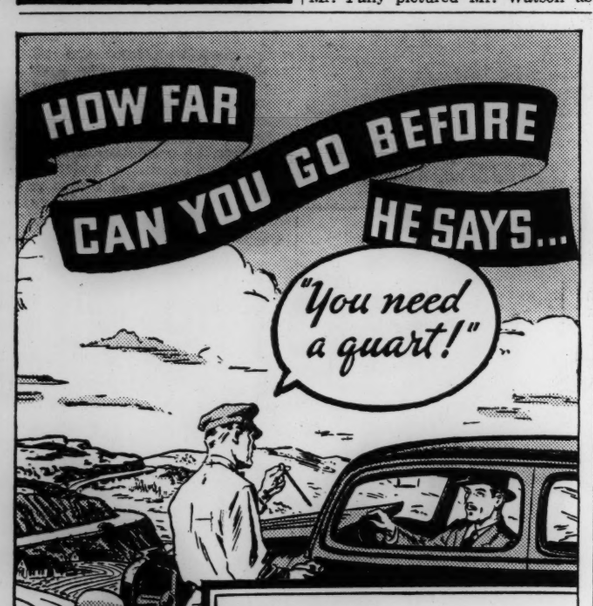

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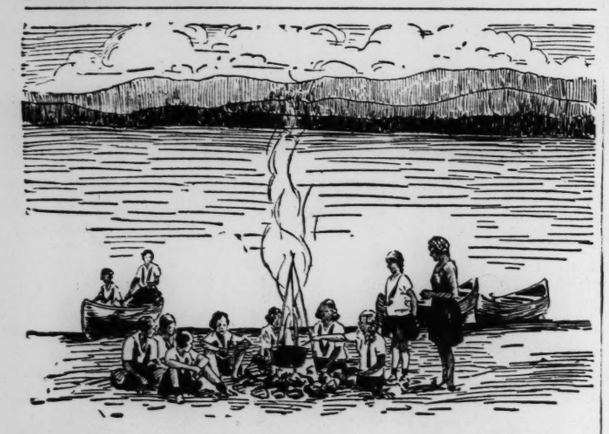

Where Campfire Crackles

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Pan-American Court Advised On Program at Buenos Aires; Basis Found in Past Practice

Weekly Latin-American Article

The second of four articles relating to the coming peace conference at Buenos Aires.

By Monitor Correspondent of Latin-American News

The establishment of a Pan American Court of International Justice, at the coming peace conference at Buenos Aires, is urged by Dr. J. M. Yepes, Columbian Consul General at Switzerland. The Court would be charged with the task of deciding disputes on American questions arising among American nations.

The New World, says Dr. Yepes, has all the elements necessary for the constitution of such a tribunal. Each and every one of the American republics possesses jurisconsults who have specialized in international law and who could fill an honorable place by the side of the illustrious judges of the Hague Court.

Code Exists

Further, there is known to exist in the Americas the corpus juri, or the body of law applicable by a court of justice. The codification of private international law and of the greater portion of public international law, a codification carried into effect by Pan-American conferences, especially by the conference at Havana (1928), has prepared America for the outstanding functioning of international justice.

"We are," says Dr. Yepes, "precursors in this field, not only as proved partisans of arbitration, but also because the New World was the seat of operation of the first permanent court of international justice known to the history of juridical institutions. Tradition imposes obligation. Such a high tribunal would be the most efficacious instrument of peace in the Americas. When it begins to function, we shall be able to close . . . the doors to the Temple of Janus."

Central American Experiment

Dr. Yepes proposal of a Pan-American Court of International Justice turns one's thoughts back to the establishment of a Central American Court of Justice in 1907: a court which expired in 1918. The purpose of that body was to render decisions on cases of every nature between Central American countries. Two reasons contributed to the court's inability to function satisfactorily; it was not permitted to arbitrate all problems arising before 1907, as for example the canal protocols between Nicaragua and Costa Rica, which the United States declared had been concluded long before 1907; and second, the impression was established that judges sometimes voted as the interests of their governments dictated and regarded themselves as political representatives rather than judges removed from national or partisan control.

Conciliation Theory

Probably the lessons learned from the failure of the Central American Court would be useful should an all-American court be set up. Likewise the seemingly hasty signing of the Treaty of Conciliation at Washington in 1929 might serve as what not to do in the future. The Treaty of Conciliation is declared lax in its first article. In other words, the claim is that only controversies susceptible of decision through the process of conciliation are those which are invested with an international character. Which is to say that the present text of the treaty might give occasion for argument regarding the very nature of the disputes to which the treaty is applicable.

Preserving Sovereignties

"No state," says Dr. Yepes, "should be obliged to submit to international jurisdiction questions as simple as police matters pertaining to its reserved domain. That obligation is contrary to the American conception of the sovereignty of states. . . . Also, if a controversy between two states does not attain to a definite solution through the process (of talks between states) the two interested parties must submit the matter to international justice."

A provision of this sort written into the Convention of 1929 would be well adapted to the pacific spirit of all American nations. It might, also, suffice for that purpose if there shoud be included the obligation to maintain interim measures of protection until a controversy had been definitely resolved. Through a Pan-American Court of International Justice could rise the decision to reduce standing armies, commerce in arms, and the establishment of police forces sufficient for the defense of public order against persons causing internal disturbances.

Continental Unity

Such thoughts will come before the peace conference at Buenos Aires. They may not be adopted; at least, not until some future date when the European and Far East situation has quieted. Perhaps the fact that they may not have been adopted will help toward the preservation of American peace and an American Court of Justice. The American nations, fully armed and acting as one, can hold aggressors at bay while, meantime, inter-American problems reach juridical adjustments and American coordination receives fresh stimulus.

G. H. C.

Danger Is Found In Proposal For Farm Import Ban

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 18 (AP)—Chester C. Davis, retiring farm administrator, yesterday attacked two proposals in the farm plank of the Republican platform.

If enacted, he said, these two policies relating to farm imports and surpluses would "throttle international trade between the United States and the rest of the world."

Addressing himself to cotton interests of the South in a speech before the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Davis called attention to a platform pledge "to protect the American farmer against the importation of all livestock, dairy and agricultural products, substitutes therefor and derivatives therefrom, which will depress American farm prices."

What Stimulates Trade

"Now you know, and I know," he said, "that competitive agricultural products can come into this country only if domestic prices are higher than world prices by more than the amount of existing tariffs.

"A policy of national exclusion for agricutural products that shuts off competitive imports entirely would not in a normal year cut down our imports enough to make any material difference in our international trade balance.

"That isn't the trouble," Mr. Davis continued. "The real menace to our international trade, our cotton and other exports, is concealed behind that policy advocated ostensibly for agriculture. Are we so simple-minded as to believe that the principle of national isolation will be adopted for farmers only and that it will be withheld from the industrial groups that want a similar protection extended to them?

"The protected industrialists hope to see the farmers rally to that banner; they are not mentioned, but like the traveling salesman's overcoat, they will be in the expense account just the same.

"And the nation which adopts that principle of exclusion, of isolation, of national self-sufficiency, cannot hope to expand, or even to hold its agricultural exports. Such a policy is copying present-day European nationalism at its worst; if adopted, it will cut down our international trade just as it has done in Europe."

Heads to Dangerous Road

The second policy, Mr. Davis said, again quoting from the farm plank, would put the Government in the business of "disposing of surpluses by bargaining for foreign markets selectively by countries both as to exports and imports."

"Again, I say," he continued, "that is copying the disastrous European nationalism at its worst. It will work out in America as it has done in Europe, in two channels, both of them bad. These plans for selected and restricted trading are a dangerous importation of European plans of which the nations of Europe are already becoming thoroughly sick."

In the first place, he said, such a policy would result in decreased, not in increased trade, adding:

Blow at Cotton Exports

"Coupled as it is with the policy of national exclusion, of autarchy, as they call it in Europe, it will strike a crippling blow at our cotton exports, notwithstanding the fact that it is urged in the name of increased trade."

"In the second place," he continued, "the day the United States sets up a government agency in charge of selecting which exports may be bartered from this country, and selecting which imports may come in, that very moment it starts down the path which, in Europe, has led step by step to the most complete governmental regimentation of business, internal as well as external, the modern world has ever seen."

'Here Comes Dadde-e-el'

Photo by W. D. Speight

"Hello, Daddy. Come and play with us."

Troubles of classroom and lessons will fade away at the cheerful ring of a deep voice, the playful roughness of a great hand upon the hair, when Daddy returns from his work.

WCTU Aids United Dry Front; National Officers Renamed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TULSA, Okla., June 18 — The Woman's Christian Temperance Union adjourns its sixty-second annual convention, in session here since June 12, tonight after re-electing all national officers at the annual business meeting. Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith of Evanston, Ill., enters upon her fourth consecutive year as president of the organization.

Other national officers re-elected were: Mrs. D. Leigh Colvin of New York City, vice-president; Mrs. Anna Marden Deyo, Evanston, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Margaret C. Munns, Evanston, treasurer, and Mrs. Nelle G. Burger of Springfield, Mo., recording secretary.

The only change made in the organized working personnel was the appointment of two new department directors. Mrs. Josephine Buhl of Tulsa will direct the evangelistic department, succeeding Mrs. Mary Harris Armor of Atlanta, Ga., who resigned to go on a trip around the world. Mrs. Buhl resigned the directorship of the medal contests to take up this new work, and her successor is Mrs. Selma Sonafrank of Indianapolis, Ind.

Next Convention Plans

At the convention dinner tonight, which officially closes the convention, although the executive committee remains over for a day's work tomorrow, San Francisco will present its formal invitation for the 1938 convention of the W. C. T. U. in June, 1937. The world's triennial convention of the W. C. T. U. will be held in Washington, D. C., and the national organization skips that year as a convention year, contenting itself with an executive meeting of the 125 women who are the national officers, state presidents, department directors, field secretaries, organizers and lecturers.

Aroused by the inroads upon family life, the appeal to youth and women made by the liquor interests, the W. C. T. U. has intensified that part of its work which has to do with other groups, agencies and movements friendly to the dry cause. This fact was brought out again and again in the course of the convention by reports submitted by department directors.

Need for Information

Mrs. Kate S. Wilder of Fargo, N. D., director of the department of institutes, said in her report:

"The repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment has awakened the W. C. T. U. membership to the need for information as to ways and means for returning a prohibitory law to our land, for increasing total abstinence among the youth, for definite instruction concerning what ethel alcohol is and does and for building up the organization to the fullest possible strength."

Safeguarding Movies

Not only is the W. C. T. U. entering upon an aggressive national advertising and educational campaign against beverage alcohol, but it is also as aggressively concerned with the right training of American citizens of tomorrow. One of the most powerful influences upon children and youth, it considers, is the motion picture, and Maude M. Aldrich of Oregon, director of motion pictures department, said this in her report submitted today:

"The W. C. T. U. is the only national organization in the country which has carried on for 11 years for federal supervision of pictures, which includes block booking and blind selling of pictures. This year there have been hearings in subcommittees in both houses of Congress and the bill to stop block booking and blind selling has been favorably reported by a subcommittee as a whole.

Wholesome Films Sought

"Our objective is better and more wholesome films for American youth and the correct interpretation of our national life to the world."

The rapid strides in numerical strength the W. C. T. U. has made in six months will be demonstrated at the convention dinner tonight by the floral fiesta of the membership campaign. Every state in the Union and affiliated countries are sending artificial flowers to match the numbers of new members gained in their W. C. T. U. unions from November to May of this last year. There will be 25,000 blossoms representing as many new members, and Ohio, with more than 3000 red carnations, tops them all.

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BY THE MAKERS OF
DRAKE'S CAKES

Oberlin Institute Seeks New Basis For World Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OBERLIN, Ohio, June 18 — A broad approach to peace, in contrast to "one-issue pacifism" is being made by three authorities who are addressing students from nearly a dozen colleges in the Peace Institute at Oberlin College, June 12 to 25.

No panaceas are offered, but speakers are delving deep into the political, social, economic and mechanical fields, by which the problem of war and peace is bound. The institute is being held under the auspices of 10 colleges and universities in Ohio, Michigan, Connecticut, Indiana and Tennessee and of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

Professors Lead Discussions

Three professors, all advocates of international peace, are lecturing at the daily sessions. These include Dr. Oscar Jaszi, head of the Oberlin College political science department, and former minister of minorities in Hungary in the Karolyi Cabinet; Dr. H. A. Wooster, head of the department of economics at Oberlin College and former member of the United States Tariff Commission, and Dr. Quincy Wright, professor of international law at the University of Chicago.

Each of these men is approaching the problem of peace from a different viewpoint. In this three-cornered examination of the underlying causes of war, Dr. Jaszi is pointing out the moral, social, and political factors "in the chronic disequilibrium of mankind"; Dr. Wooster is examining the significance of the antagonisms of economic interests; and Dr. Wright is considering the "Resources of Peace" with a view to whether the existing agencies should be continued, remolded, or replaced by other institutions.

One-Issue Pacifism

Dr. Jaszi has said that he favors this plan of studying peace, because he fears "the prevalent kind of purely sentimental or one-issue pacifism is utopian and will break down in the critical moment before the enormous difficulties of the situation."

He has also written: "In a period when some of the most promising hopes of the peace makers have been frustrated in Manchuria and in Ethiopia, and when the European Continent is feverishly preparing for the new Armageddon, there is a growing distrust in all thinking men in a single, ready-made formula, be it the League of Nations, the World Court, the Kellogg pact, or the absolute refusal to go to war, the fight against Fascism and the proletarian World Revolution."

French Debt Talk Called 'Feeler' To Get U. S. Attitude

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, June 18 — Reports of a special French mission to the United States to discuss war debts and the simultaneous stabilization of the franc, dollar and pound are believed here to be a trial balloon launched by the new Popular Front Government.

No confirmation could be obtained of rumors that M. Georges Bonnet, former Minister of Commerce, is to be sent to Washington soon. But the semi-official denials lacked conviction and left the impression that the reports are simply premature—in other words that Premier Léon Blum is studying the possibilities of such a mission and would like to know the American attitude to it before making a final decision.

It is recalled that the Popular Front Premier in an address before the American Club in Paris last month indicated a desire to liquidate the debt question, which he termed "a tragic misunderstanding." M. Blum did not, however, suggest, that France is ready to resume payments, but indicated that a solution is only to be found in a general revival of world trade.

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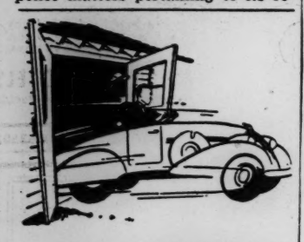

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2. Door, Boor, Boot, Bolt, Belt, Bell.
3. 15 feet.
4. Co-ordinate, Decoration.
5. CR in O line (Crinoline).

Blum Government Decrees End Of Fascist Leagues

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, June 18—Striking swiftly after serious rioting occurred in Marseilles yesterday, the Government today decreed the dissolution of French "Fascist Leagues."

Heading the list was the "Croix de Feu," Col. François de la Rocque's Fiery Cross organization, which the Left accuses of plotting civil war. The others were the "Solidarité Française" (French Solidarity), "Jeunesses Patriotes" (Patriotic Youth) and the extreme Extremists, known as the blue-shirted Francistes.

It is the patriotic youth group which is held especially responsible for the events in Marseilles—the first grave disorders recorded in the entire course of the general strike. Clashes occurred when members of patriotic organizations attempted to to break up a parade of striking workers.

Police were forced to interfere and a serious struggle ensued in which a number of shots were fired and several persons wounded before order was finally restored.

These disturbances brought an insistent demand for action from Left Ministers in the Cabinet. The dissolution decree was already envisaged but was not anticipated so soon.

Despite repeated threats by Colonel de La Rocque that any attempt to dissolve the Fiery Cross would be a signal for trouble, no resistance is expected.

The announcement made yesterday by the Colonel that the "French social movement of the Croix de Feu has now entered the field of political action" is generally interpreted as meaning that the Fiery Cross has now become merely another political party. His proclamation by a somewhat vague 10-point program suggests sort of French National Socialism.

Colonel de la Roque, while considering the decree to be "provocation," urged his followers to "remain calm" until he could study the text and issue an "official" declaration.

Only Monday, he promised to lead 700,000 fiery cross men "into political action" against the policies of the Leftist Government.

Cabinet Supports Bill to Liberalize Bank of France

PARIS, June 18 (AP)—The Cabinet today approved a bill for the reorganization of the Bank of France by which the Federation of Labor and industrial corporations would have the right to be represented on the bank's council of regents.

The weekly bank statement showed that heavy drain of gold from the bank's reserves had continued unabated for the twelfth succeeding week ended June 16.

The withdrawals now have brought the gold reserves close to the 50,000,000,000-franc minimum which financial authorities have stated is necessary for France's war chest.

The statement showed 959,000,000 francs ($63,614,306) in gold withdrawn during the week, lowering the reserves to 54,562,000,000 francs ($3,619,316,000).

The bank's rediscount, through which the French Treasury has been supplied with funds by what the Opposition calls "credit inflation" jumped 1,087,000,000 francs ($72,106,000) to a new high of 20,427,000 francs ($1,355,005,000).

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War Hero Too Busy Aiding Ex-Soldiers To Get Own Bonus

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 18 (AP)—The man Gen. John J. Pershing once called "America's outstanding soldier" is so busy helping his buddies that he hasn't had time to collect his bonus.

Sam Woodfill of Fort Thomas, Ky., wearer of the Medal of Honor, was so busy helping other veterans file their applications that he did not get around to filing his own application until about 10 days ago.

Now he is so occupied with his job as assistant secretary of the Kentucky Ex-Service Men's Board that he hasn't had time to come home to sign the registered letter containing his bonds.

But his wife said yesterday that when Mr. Woodfill does get his bonus he will salt it away.

A master sergeant in world-war days, Mr. Woodfill won a captaincy for heroism in the Argonne sector. He retired in 1923 as a warrant officer and was restored to his wartime captaincy at a warrant officer's retirement pay by Act of Congress in 1932.

He won glory and a citation for bravery when single handed he captured two German machine-gun nests.

500 Plan to View Course Of Champlain Seaway

CANTON, N. Y., June 18 (AP)—Five hundred industrialists, engineers and leaders from approximately 20 states will sail down the St. Lawrence River some time in July to view the scene of its planned development as part of the proposed Champlain seaway.

William Flanders of Potsdam, who heads the seaway movement in 11 northern New York counties, said he would meet Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia of New York today to set the date for the trip.

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T	E	N		N	A	Y
		N	A	G		
L	E	I		E	P	T
A	W	E		N	E	E
C	E	R	A	T	E	D

Hamilton Lays Foundation For G. O. P. Campaign in East

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 18—The No. 1 Men of the Republican and Democratic National Committees, each having but a single thought—how to win the 1936 national election—came into close juxtaposition here today as John D. M. Hamilton of Topeka and Postmaster General James A. Farley of Washington and New York, stopped over here to deliberate field strategy from headquarters at the Waldorf Astoria and the Biltmore Hotels respectively.

The summer campaign looms big in both camps, and the presence of the two party field managers here was seen as a new indicator that New York, with its pivotal 45 electoral college votes, will be one of the most hotly contested battlegrounds in the national campaign.

Neither man saw the other here, but the distance between them was not too great for the young Republican generalissimo to hurl a challenge to the Roosevelt vote marshal to name six states the Democrats could carry after the Landon-Knox ticket sweeps into the Republican column next November what Mr. Hamilton claims will be half of the country stretching east from Kansas with important supplements from the Pacific coast and the mountain states. The Landon-Knox manager also included Nebraska and Oklahoma in the Republican column.

Hamilton Starts Conference

Mr. Hamilton is here to begin with Kenneth F. Simpson, president of the New York County Republican Committee, a series of conferences with Republican county chairmen which he said would take in every one of them in the nation. He also expects to determine while here the location of the eastern Republican headquarters in the central area of Manhattan, to which Representative Joseph W. Martin Jr., of Massachusetts, has been named director, and Miss Nathalie Couch, New York lawyer and candidate for Representative-at-Large from New York two years ago, as head of the women's activities.

Mr. Hamilton's stay here will continue through Monday, when he will address a dinner meeting of New York Republicans at the Astor Hotel for which more than 1000 places will be set.

It also was believed that the Republican national chairman would resolve during his stay in New York the uncertainties of the New York State Republican leadership position, which was complicated by the action of an upstate hierarchy of county leaders early this spring in superceding State Chairman Melvin C. Eaton with an executive council. The latter has been operating since that time on the basis of superior authority in party affairs in the State, with Mr. Eaton relegated to the status of a mere figurehead.

Mr. Farley will remain here only today. He came to New York, where the Democratic National Committee will have its national headquarters, to find the charges that he is soliciting campaign funds in the postal service a live issue here. The matter of the Farley "ticket" letters to the 45,000 postmasters of the country was a major feature of the meeting of the National Civil Service Reform League here last night, at which speakers scored "Farleyism" and called for a nationwide campaign to eliminate the spoils system in government offices.

Farley Disavows Letter

Mr. Farley denied categorically that he had anything to do with the letters and ordered a notice printed in the Postal Bulletin, which is sent out to all postoffices in the country, telling them to submit to no political solicitation and that letters soliciting campaign funds were not authorized by him.

"I have noticed the publication of a letter purporting to be signed by me and made public by Representative Halleck of Indiana, who says that the letter illustrates the manner in which the entire postal service is being mobilized as a campaign machine in behalf of the New Deal," Mr. Farley said in a formal statement:

"I wish to state with absolute definiteness that I never signed such a letter: that I never saw such a letter, nor authorized nor countenanced the signature of such a letter."

Both Ignore Coughlin

Both national chairmen withheld comment on the announcement of the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, head of the National Union for Social Justice, here this week, that he would urge against support of either major party standard bearer in a national radiocast tomorrow night and hinting especially of a third party ticket, as yet unnamed.

Mr. Hamilton said he would not take cognizance of the Coughlin threat until the third party ticket the Detroit radio priest forecast was an accomplished fact, "and we see what he has to offer the people."

Mr. Farley, whose comment included the situation arising out of the refusal of United States Senator Royal S. Copeland to attend the Democratic convention, declared himself "entirely satisfied with conditions throughout the country."

"I am confident," he said, "that the electorate will approve the Administration by re-electing President Roosevelt by a more substantial majority than they gave him in 1932."

Roads Built of Cotton Planned in Alabama

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The United States Bureau of Roads has approved the construction of 120 miles of experimental cotton-reinforced roads in Alabama, H. H. Houk, chief engineer of the State Highway Department, announced recently.

Alabama will be one of the first states to begin the $1,300,000 experiment, Mr. Houk said. Approximately 600 bales of cotton, manufactured into a coarse fabric, will be used to reinforce asphalt paving material. The bureau expects the cotton reinforcement will reduce maintenance costs and increase the life of the paving.

Women of Both Parties Promise Active Campaign

(Continued from Page 1)

of economic stability and security for everyday persons."

The organization of the women's division has been carried into all the states on the basis that women had a real function to perform in forming a united front to "lessen unfair burdens." It has not been a campaign among women as women, Miss Dewson said, but to expand the social philosophy that "whatever has to do with the general welfare is the common concern of both men and women."

The women's platform was described as having for its premise experience under the New Deal such as was furnished by code hearings under the National Recovery Act, consumers' councils, the Social Security Act, the Federal Housing Administration, the feeding of undernourished children and home assistance for poor families.

It was represented as an initial expression in a deliberate program to develop the attitude of Democratic women toward politics and of Democratic men toward women in the party organization.

The convention proceedings will last five days, and for each of them save Tuesday it will be a "bright and early" start for the women delegates and alternates in a series of "work" breakfasts at which on Wednesday the women vice-chairmen of the northeastern states will report; on Thursday, the central area representatives will be heard from; on Friday, the western, west central, Alaska, the Philippines, and Hawaii, and on Saturday the southern states, Canal Zone, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

Secretary Perkins to Speak

In addition, the Wednesday regional meeting will be addressed by Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, on "The New Deal and the Working Woman"; on Thursday by Representative Mary T. Norton of New Jersey, on "What the New Deal Means to Women Investors," and Miss Harriet Elliott, dean of women at the University of North Carolina, on "Youth and the New Deal"; on Friday, by Mrs. Annie Dickie Olesen, director of the Minnesota State Emergency Council, on "Farm Women and the New Deal," and on Saturday by Senator Hattie Caraway of Arkansas, on "The New Deal and Women Legislators."

As the Democratic political invasion prepared to move on Philadelphia, the National League of Women Voters today opened headquarters there for its nonpartisan appeal for Democratic endorsement of its specific civil service plank which drew sweeping interpretative support from Gov. Alfred M. Landon, Republican standard-bearer, in Cleveland. Its advocates before the Democrats are Mrs. La Rue Brown of Boston, league director, and Miss Florence Kirlin of Washington, congressional secretary.

Hold for Merit System

As in Cleveland, where the league won signal recognition from the Republican platform drafters on the issues of the merit system in civil service and repeal of Section 213 of the National Economy Act discriminating against married women in the federal civil service, the appeal to the Democratic resolutions body will be based on a petition to which more than 260,000 voters are signatory. Its model civil service plank asks for a party promise of abolition of the spoils system, substitution of the merit system and commitment to specific types of remedial legislation.

As these women voter plans proceeded in the Democratic camp, Republican women today were elated over new gains in the executive council of their party, which place two women at the national council table where only one sat before. These are Mrs. Paul Fitzsimmons of Rhode Island and Mrs. John Hillman of Delta, Colo., both national committeewomen, who were named vice-chairmen to serve with two men in this capacity. Mrs. Alvin T. Hert of Louisville, Ky., had been the only woman to enjoy this distinction.

Gain New Power

Republican women also hold four positions today on the 14-member national executive committee in the designation of Mrs. Bertha Bauer of Chicago, Mrs. John Wyeth of St. Joseph, Mo.; Mrs. Horace H. Sayre of Ardmore, Okla., and Mrs. Fitzsimmons.

Meanwhile, the Women's National Republican Club was out on the firing line today with the announcement of a campaign committee headed by Miss Alice Chittenden to direct its canvass for the Landon-Knox ticket. Official spade-work for November will begin next Tuesday night at the New York headquarters of the club, with Ogden L. Mills as speaker. The campaign committee will operate under the slogan "Save the Republic" as an appeal "to all who believe in liberty and are foes of the New Deal."

Mrs. Henry R. Caraway, president of the clubs, announcing Miss Chittenden's appointment, said the Republican women of the country were "on the march" with a challenge to the 30,000,000 women voters on a platform "of constructive Americanism against the bankrupting vagaries of the New Deal."

Knox Is to Take Firing Line And 'Brain Trust' Goes Home

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 18—Big and little matters mingled in the political developments of the day. A disillusioned Republican "brain trust" was packing its bags in the capital. From Topeka came word of early Republican campaign plans, with information that Col. Frank Knox will present the running fire of political oratory in the contest, while Gov. Alfred M. Landon will discharge the bigger but less frequent salvos.

Here in Washington, Progressives looked with increasing disfavor on proposals to launch a third party movement, considering the time inopportune. At the same time, the charges that Postmaster General James A. Farley is soliciting postal employees for campaign funds brought a further letter from Representative Charles A. Halleck (R) of Indiana, who precipitated the attack, after Mr. Farley had issued a disclaimer and denial.

Halleck to Push Charges

Mr. Halleck also stated he would photostat the second alleged Farley letter and present it to the United States Civil Service Commission in an attempt to get a final ruling as to whether such solicitation constitutes "unlawful political activity."

An air of gloom has hung over the offices of the Republican "brain trust" ever since the convention at Cleveland. The convention largely ignored the proposals of the hard-working academic advisers on matters of platform, it is understood, and went its own course.

Dr. Glenn Saxon, head of the staff, was at the convention, but other members remained in the capital. Word from Topeka today from the Landon camp has not encouraged the Saxon group, whose unwanted publicity has caused hardships from the first.

The Saxon group will be continued as a research and fact-finding agency, which was its purpose from the first, but the strategy of John D M. Hamilton is to keep it carefully in the background, and probably reduce its size.

Some Get Walking Papers

It is learned that some members who expected to receive appointments after the Cleveland convention have been notified that their services will not be required.

A number of other members are expected to retire. The group of major professors and experts number nine, but the technical staff now assembled reaches to about 70.

Plans Please Washington

Washington Republicans are satisfied with the campaign plans which place the brunt of a succession of speeches on Colonel Knox, while Governor Landon reserves himself for a few major addresses, with trips to the west coast and to New England and New York. Appointment of Miss Natalie Couch of Nyack, N. Y., to lead the women's division at eastern campaign headquarters, also received wide approval.

Progressives in the capital remained aloof from the proposed third party movement of the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, or else reserved judgment until further information was forthcoming. The feeling expressed yesterday with first announcement of the proposal, deepened today among the Progressive elements that the proposal is, at best, ill-timed. Robert M. La Follette (Prog.) of Wisconsin declined further comment today, but after the Philadelphia Democratic convention will call his group together to consider what course to follow in the campaign.

La Follette's Course in Doubt

Whether the La Follette wing of the third party movement would coalesce with the Coughlin-Townsend wings, in any circumstances, was debatable.

The real difficulty in the way of a third party move at this time, however, is that strong labor support has already been thrown to Roosevelt. As Rep. Thomas R. Amlie, of the Wisconsin Progressive La Follette group points out, the chief effect of a third-party movement now in the West would be to split the tentative New Deal-Progressive alliance, and throw several states to the Republicans. The La Follette supporters are unsympathetic to such a chance, it is felt here, and the speech of Senator George W. Norris of Nebraska, supporting Roosevelt, is believed to reflect their views.

From Atlanta, Ga., came word that one irreconcilable had been reconciled; that Gov. Eugene Talmadge had ended his New Deal revolt and announced he would support the "party nominee and its platform."

South Melts Slowly

Governor Talmadge's influence has been steadily shrinking in any case, but the word illustrated how far the South is from any likelihood of bolting the New Deal ticket.

Representative William Lemke (R) of North Dakota, who has been mentioned as a possible presidential aspirant on a third ticket expressed dissatisfaction with both old parties here, but gave no further illumination of his political plans.

Mr. Farley's disclaimer in regard to soliciting campaign funds from postmasters roused curiosity here. Wonder arose over the identity of the "over-zealous individual" who had affixed Mr. Farley's "rubber-stamp signature" to the form appeal, in the words of Mr. Farley.

However, it was learned from reliable authority, that the United States Civil Service Commission did not take the charge with particular seriousness. Under the law the commission has authority to examine the matter, and interpret whether "unlawful political activity" has occurred.

Influenced by Disclaimer

Mr. Farley's quick disclaimer and publication of a notice to all postmasters to disregard political solicitation was taken into account by the commission. Mr. Halleck has presented only one letter to the commission for examination, and an isolated form letter with rubber-stamp signature is not regarded by itself with much concern.

The name of the postmaster said to have received the form letter is effaced in the copy submitted by Mr. Halleck. Most of the other letters reputed to have been distributed emanated from Boston.

It sometimes happens that politicians who receive federal appointments remain on the mailing lists of their parties and receive form letters, even though such solicitation is contrary to the law, it was explained at the commission today. In other cases, senders of the letters are themselves ignorant of the law. The question of intent, in each case of this kind, it is explained, must be taken into account.

Minnesota Democrats Trail Minnesota G. O. P. And Farmer-Laborites

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 17 (AP)—Republicans rejoiced in their biggest primary vote since 1930 with tabulations of yesterday's primary contest which sped Gov. Floyd B. Olson's hope to enter the United States Senate.

The Governor, seeking his Farmer-Labor Party's indorsement, proved the biggest vote getter in its lists by defeating Carl Taylor for the senatorial nomination. In 2100 of the State's 3724 precincts he piled up a 100,000 majority. The vote: Olson 107,706; Taylor 7603.

His close political ally, Elmer Benson, whom he named United States Senator on the passing of Thomas B. Schall a few months ago, outdistanced another widely-known Farmer-Laborite, former Senator Magnus Johnson essaying a "comeback" in the race for the party's governorship nomination. The vote in 2027 precincts: Benson 78,303; Johnson 29,426.

On count from about half the precincts, the Republicans claimed they would poll about 25,000 more votes than the now dominant Farmer-Labor Party. Congressman Theodore Christianson, in the outstanding Republican fight, defeated the widow of Senator Schall for the Senatorial nomination. The vote from 2100 precincts was: Christianson, 94,738; Mrs. Schall, 36,018.

Martin Nelson won the Republican Governorship nomination over A. B. Gilbert. In 2027 precincts the count was: Nelson, 109,344; Gilbert, 17,972.

In spite of stirring contests—all of them but the Senatorial race still in doubt—the Democrats failed to approach the other parties' vote.

Lieutenant Governor Townsend Wins Indiana

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 17 (AP)—In a fiery convention marked by a bitter contest for ballots and one fist fight M. Clifford Townsend of Marion, the present Lieutenant Governor who had the support of Gov. Paul V. McNutt, was nominated by Indiana Democrats yesterday as their candidate for Governor in November.

Mr. Townsend, 51, former schoolteacher and active in farm organizations, will oppose Raymond S. Springer, 54-year-old Connersville attorney, the Republican nominee. Mr. Springer also was the nominee four years ago, losing to Governor McNutt.

The nomination came on the first ballot after the big Marion County (Indianapolis) delegation had held up the balloting for 45 minutes trying to make up its mind whether to climb on the Townsend bandwagon with its 231 votes, which would have been almost enough to nominate.

Talmadge Pledges Aid To Democratic Nominees

ATLANTA, Ga., June 17 (AP)—Anti-New Deal Gov. Eugene Talmadge today pledged support to the Democratic Party nominees at the Philadelphia convention. In a speech before the State Democratic Executive Committee, the Governor said:

"I am a party man. I stand for the principles of my party. My fight has been within the Democratic Party and it is there to stay."

Court Asked to Review Bankruptcy Act Ruling

WASHINGTON, June 17 (AP)—Reconsideration of its decision holding unconstitutional the 1934 Municipal Bankruptcy Act — intended to aid cities, counties, and other political subdivisions, reduce their indebtedness through federal bankruptcy courts—was sought today from the Supreme Court.

Attorneys for the Cameron County (Texas) Water Improvement District No. 1 told the court its ruling "leaves uncertain the bounds of state sovereignty of legitimate co-operation between the states and the Federal Government." The court's decision will be announced next October.

Youth Rescues 'El' Worker

NEW YORK, June 18 (AP)—A 17-year-old delivery boy yesterday climbed up an elevated pillar and dragged to safety an unconscious track worker, shocked and burned when he accidentally came in contact with the third rail. The rescuer, Joseph La Forte, then calmly walked to the street, and rode off on his bicycle on his delivery route.

WPA Questions Right of Inquiry By Pennsylvania

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Penna., June 18—The question of whether a State Senate Committee has the right to investigate the Works Progress Administration, a federal agency, in Pennsylvania, is before Federal Judge Albert W. Johnson here today.

Charged with politics, the issue grows out of the activities of the four Republican senators who form the Owlett committee of the upper house which was restrained by Judge Johnson two weeks ago in a temporary order issued while the hearing was under way at the State Capitol. The Federal Government has asked the court to issue a preliminary injunction to restrain the committee from proceeding on the ground that the Federal Government would be harmed.

John Dickinson of Philadelphia, Assistant United States Attorney General, declared the issue in the case was not whether an agency of the Federal Government shall be investigated, but whether it shall be investigated in a proper form.

"There is a big difference between a group of citizens conducting an investigation and a legislative committee, given the right to represent a state sovereignty and armed with the power of issuing subpoenas, conducting that investigation," he added.

Mr. Dickinson referred to the Owlett committee's disregard of the ruling of Judge McDevitt, holding that the investigation upon which the respondents have embarked and which they propose to continue is "an illegal invasion and usurpation of the sovereign powers of the United States," since "the avowed and professed purpose of the investigation is to conduct an inquisition into the conduct of a purely federal agency and instrumentality," and finally, that "an injunction is a proper remedy and the only complete and adequate remedy to right the wrong here complained of."

George Wharton Pepper, formerly United States Senator, presented the initial argument for the respondents, declaring "that under the guarantees of the Constitution, the Senate has the right to investigate any agency to throw light on what is being done with the people's money by the people's servants."

"The Owlett committee has the right as citizens to know what is being done with federal money spent in Pennsylvania, and is clothed with authority of the Senate to act," he held. "It has the right to know what the Federal Government is doing in Pennsylvania to relieve the unemployed so that the State can know definitely what funds the State must provide."

Judge Johnson, after hearing the arguments, reserved decision, and pending his decision, ruled that the restraining order, issued two weeks ago, would be in effect, temporarily holding up activities of the committee, of which Senator G. Mason Owlett (R) of Tioga, is chairman.

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'Constitution' Gives Indians Civic and Religious Freedom

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 18—"I have the fullest confidence in the ability of those Indian groups affected by the new Indian regulations to maintain law and order on their own reservations, among their own members and to do a better job than the Interior Department has done over the last 50 years," said John Collier, United States Commissioner of Indian Affairs, commenting on two years' program under the Wheeler-Howard bill giving the Indians civic, cultural and religious freedom. A retrospective survey shows many objectives brought to a successful issue, while others remain in the future tense.

Of the two years which have passed since the signing of the act that revolutionized the policies of the Indian bureau, one year was needed to accustom the Indians to the idea of self-rule, to ponder over the wisdom of coming under the act and then vote on this bill which promised to conserve and develop Indian lands and resources; to extend to Indians the right to form business and other organizations; to establish a credit system and to provide for their vocational education.

Constitutions Drafted

After seriously considering the Wheeler-Howard bill, often referred to as the Indian Reorganization Act, three fourths of the 263 Indian tribes voted to come under the bill. Constitutions have been drafted and approved by tribal councils. Various climatic, linguistic and cultural conditions required the Washington representatives in the field to make a complete study of the needs of each tribe before submitting a constitution for approval or changes. The constitution, once accepted, places Indians on an equality with any white community that takes pride in its own government and says "hands off" to meddling outside influences.

One aim of the Wheeler Howard Bill is to preserve the best in native life and culture while encouraging Indians to readjust their lives to the civilization of the whites. As Mr. Collier remarks, "Because heritage has been neglected, assimilation has failed and the Indians and those who work with them can make a true contribution to this problem by choosing not assimilation and not heritage but by artfully and skillfully choosing both."

Encourage Native Arts

To do this intelligently, the Indian Bureau turned to the Bureau of American Ethnology, Smithsonian Institution. These two bureaus are working in harmony and anthropologists, both Indian and white, either give their services to the staff of the Indian Bureau or are employed in the field, thus encouraging the native arts.

Indians are taking pride in making beautiful articles for the market as well as for the home. Through the recently enacted Indian Arts and Crafts Act, which creates a permanent Indian Arts Commission, the Government is endeavoring to preserve, enrich and protect from factory-made imitations the unique Indian crafts.

Take Pride in Work

Today the patient Navajo silversmith, the Navajo rug weaver, the Pueblo potter and Indian basket weavers take pride in their specialty and work for perfection. Even in far-off Alaska under the encouragement of the Rev. Paul Mather, the Indians in "Uncle Sam's attic" are offering tourists carved paddles, trinket boxes and totem poles, in spite of the opposition they have in Japanese machine-made totem poles. The sale last summer, conducted by the Indians themselves, brought in $750. The same thing is happening, on a larger scale, on other reservations under the guidance and helpfulness of those who are genuinely interested in Indian artists and artisans.

As a result of the $250,000 annual educational appropriation in the Wheeler Howard Bill, 250 Indian students are in universities and colleges and 125 in vocational schools, studying teaching, engineering, social service, business and business administration, agriculture and forestry, fitting themselves to guide their people.

Simplified Education

The mass education on reservations has been simplified and adapted to Indian needs. As Mr. Collier remarks: "If anyone can show me what advantage will come to Indians from being able to reel off the names of mountains in Asia or to extract the cube root of 123,456,789, I shall be deeply grateful. To my notion, the Indian boy is better equipped for his life struggle on a frontier ranch (and probably three fourths of young Indians will settle down in that part of the West we call the frontier) when he can read the simple English of the local newspaper, can write a short letter which is intelligible, though maybe ill spelled, and knows enough figures to discover whether the storekeeper is cheating him."

Impractical courses have given way to classes in sheep shearing, forestry and road making and in the school no longer does the child have to struggle with, "I see a cat," but "we plant corn in the spring." Although many government boarding schools have been turned into day schools there are still enough of the former to care for Indian orphans and very needy children. The day schools present a problem to Indian women, for whereas in the boarding schools the Government fed and clothed the children, that is now the task of the parents.

Clothing Problem

For years ago the Shoshone Indians for the first time were expected to clothe their children who were to attend the day school at Fort Washakie, Wyoming. With the small sums the men earned in the camps of the Indian Emergency Conservation Work, the women bought clothing and took pride in sending well-dressed children to school. Mothers willingly consented to come to school and cook the hearty noonday meal provided for the children, as well as help make over clothing. This brought the school and home into closer relationship, making the parents proud to have their share in such community work.

But the I. E. C. W. Camps have provided more than clothing for Indian children; for Indians have made roads, worked on irrigation projects, built dams, bridges, drift fences, fought fires, made truck trails, improved timber stands, and worked on drainage canals. With money coming in from this work, hunting is not necessary and the wild life on the reservations is saved.

Another important outcome of the Wheeler Howard Bill is the one that permits an Indian to take an injustice into the courts. This prevents agency superintendents on the reservations from being judges, prosecuting attorneys and policemen and no longer can they hand out punishments for anything they care to term misdemeanors. Indian defendants will have the benefit of formal charges and like the white man can summon witnesses, have bail and the right to trial by jury, and the fines for specific wrongdoing are enumerated. There are Indian courts for reservation cases and state and federal courts for more serious charges.

Religious Freedom

A final item of the Wheeler-Howard Bill gives religious freedom to American Indians. No longer is there compulsory denominational instruction in government schools without parental choice, though these schools without exception will release children for religious instruction during school hours on request of parents, and gratuity money is being paid for the care of Indian children in denominational institutions when it seems expedient to send them there.

Both Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, and Mr. Collier spend much time answering critics who denounce this policy of religious freedom for Indians, but as D. M. Chase, a missionary to Indians at Lovelock, Nev., says: "All the criticism aimed at religion for Indians comes about from the patronizing attitude that Indians should have no religious choice."

This pioneer path that the Reorganization Act is hewing through centuries of hard and fast doctrines that Indians must be ruled by force is being hewn slowly but surely, overcoming one obstacle at a time. At present Mr. Collier says that the greatest difficulty is the soil erosion problem among the Navajos. Part of the reservation has good grazing facilities, part is worthless, and only time, patience and understanding men sent out among the Indians can achieve results which will be advantageous to all Navajos alike.

Alaskans to Benefit

In May came the enactment and signing of the amendment to the Indian Reorganization Act whereby its organization and credit features are extended to 30,000 Alaska natives; Indians and Eskimos alike. This resulted from the indefatigable labor of Delegate Anthony J. Dimond of Alaska and William L. Paul, representative of the Alaska Native Brotherhood.

Another bill in Congress, if passed, will allow the Oklahoma Indians to come under the Wheeler-Howard Bill and free them from overseers.

Much of Mr. Collier's success has been attributed to his consideration for Indians personally. Writing to the Home Missionary Board in Boston, Phillip Frazier, a Sioux Indian in charge of Congregational Missions in South Dakota, says:

"It is the first time a commissioner has looked after the Indian problem not as a superior white man looking upon an inferior Indian but has looked upon the Indians as human individuals and has tried to make the necessary adjustments for them that will help to develop themselves. I believe Mr. Collier is conscientiously and earnestly trying to do something for the Indians."

Indian Tribes Welcome Helping Hand to Rehabilitation

Signing of the Flathead Constitution
The Document Was Signed by Six Members of the Tribal Council, Commissioner John Collier (Standing) and Secretary of Interior Ickes (Sitting)

Scenes on the Reservation
Upper—A Practical Class in Sheep Shearing Among the Navajos.
Lower—Typical Mode of Traveling on the Navajo Reservation.

Wife of President Visits Test Houses Of Purdue Project

LAFAYETTE, Ind., June 18 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt took a peek yesterday into the "test tube" in which Purdue University engineers are studying the problem of building low-cost, livable, durable homes.

She tramped through five houses built of various materials as part of the study undertaken by the Purdue Housing Research Foundation to determine what should be put into a modern home.

She made a minute inspection of windows, closets and doors and looked into living rooms, bedrooms, basements and kitchens. She found one kitchen that didn't suit her and made some other criticisms. To Dr. Edward C. Elliott, Purdue president, who accompanied her on the inspection trip, she said:

"These houses, I understand, were planned by the industries, steel, lumber and cement. Well, I'm glad you have done this and I'm glad to have seen them. Now the next thing to do is build some houses with the best possible plans at the very lowest cost."

Waterway Opposed

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 17 (AP)—The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers adopted a resolution yesterday at its eighth triennial convention opposing construction of the proposed St. Lawrence waterway.

Co-operatives Praised By Federal Economist

URBANA, Ill., June 17 (AP)—T. G. Stitts, dairy economist of the Farm Credit Administration, said yesterday the nation's co-operative creameries "have rendered the finest service and have progressed farthest as commercial successes."

A third of the butter used in the United States is produced in 1400 such creameries, Mr. Stitts told the American Institute of Co-operation.

McCormick Will Aids Churches and Schools

CHICAGO, June 17 (AP)—From his estate of $18,000,000, Cyrus H. McCormick, called the "harvester king," left $305,000 to 15 schools, churches and charities, letters of probate issued today showed. Mr. McCormick, retired chairman of the International Harvester Company, passed on June 2.

Mrs. Alice Hoit McCormick, the widow, received a bequest of $1,000,000, and was given also a life interest in McCormick's suburban estate, "Walden," and their home in Chicago. To each of his two sons, Cyrus and Gordon, the harvester manufacturer left $500,000, and provided that trust funds of $1,000,000 should be created for each.

Howard Remains Head Of Typographical Union

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 17 (AP)—An official tally of the vote by the International Typographical Union yesterday gave Charles P. Howard of Chicago, a proponent of industrial unionism, 29,482 to 21,252 for Hugh B. McGann of Houston, Texas, and re-election for his seventh term as president of the powerful labor group.

Others elected were first vice-president, Claude M. Baker, San Francisco; second vice-president, Francis G. Barrett, New York; secretary-treasurer, Woodruff Randolph, Chicago.

Volunteers Flock to Banner Of Emergency Peace Campaign

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, June 18—More than 500 applications for service with the emergency peace volunteers have been received at the headquarters of the youth section of the Emergency Peace Campaign, according to Harold Chance, director of youth activities.

More than 50 per cent of the accepted volunteers are contributing their full half-share of the expense of maintaining them in the field. A further 30 per cent are contributing some money, as well as their services—though not the full half-share of their expenses.

More than two thirds of the accepted volunteers are between 20 and 24 years of age. There are a few more men than women. The majority of them are college or graduate students, but there are many teachers, librarians and Y. M. C. A. or Y. W. C. A. secretaries.

One Group Now Ready

One group has finished its preliminary training at the Institute of International Relations held at Duke University, and is now preparing to go out into the field. Another large group is beginning similar training at the institute held at Grinnell College in Iowa. A third will assemble soon at Whittier College in California.

The origin and objectives of the peace volunteer movement are described by Mr. Chance as follows, in the first issue of a youth section house organ entitled Peace Meal:

"Nine years ago a group of Young Friends demanded some kind of positive action which would earn for them, in event of a war, the right to refuse military action because they had striven to maintain peace.

Sold the Idea of Peace

"The result was Peace Caravans—groups of college students who traveled about the countryside during summer vacations, endeavoring to sell the idea of peace. They were sponsored by the Peace Section of the American Friends' Service Committee. . . . Each team took a territory such as New England or the Great Lakes area, and visited the towns in which key people, known to the service committee, were located. In this way a superficial survey was made of a large area.

"As time went on different ideas were tried, and discarded or adopted. Gradually the territory assigned to a team was reduced to a single state, then to counties within the state. Year by year the experiences of the different caravan groups were consolidated into routine procedures of handling finances, literature, itineraries and so on."

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Fordham, 2532 Grand Concourse; New Rochelle, 543 North Ave; E. Orange, 29 Washington Pl.

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A					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
B				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
C	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
D	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
E		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

Harvard-Yale Rowing Race Tomorrow — Cardinals Find Spare in Spud Davis

Old Seaport Awakens With Big Regatta

By Web Morse
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 18—This former old-time whaling port has turned over and awakened. Apart from the "gobs of Gobs" breaking the customary activity day by day, this historical town seldom steps out of character until the annual regatta of Harvard and Yale induces the followers of the Crimson and Blue to converge here for their closing rivalry of the college season.

It matters not to New Londoners whether one or the other of the visiting eights is a record-breaker, or even if they both come here with the reputation of "beaten eights" such as this season. To the homey people here the filled hotels, the invasion of automobiles, the outpouring trains and majestic approach up the harbor of the finest array of yachts of the season, offer unsurpassed entertainment for a brief period of hours.

Rival Camps

Four miles up the Thames, apart from the excitement and noise of the city, are the respective rival camps. Excepting unforeseen last-minute concerns, the Harvard crews of Charley Whiteside and the Yale eights of Ed Leader have finished preparation. All that can be done has been done and the two coaches inwardly, if not outwardly, admit that "may the best crews win."

Tomorrow morning the freshmen and jayvee boats test their ability over two-mile courses and as the late afternoon merges into evening, the senior varsity shells will be towed down river and the oarsmen transported to begin the eventful feature of the day. In between times, over the other side of New London, the varsity ball teams play during the afternoon hours.

Varsity at 6:30

The morning races are scheduled to start at 10 o'clock, E. D. T., and the varsity encounter is billed to get under way from the railroad trestle to Bartlett's Cove at 6:30 o'clock E. D. T., in the evening, weather and conditions permitting. Last year the race was postponed until the following morning and even the presence of the Chief Executive of the United States, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, failed to thwart the oddities of the demands of weather. Such postponements, however, are few and far between, the only previous instance having happened as far back as 1904.

Records reveal that the two head coaches are at a standstill in victories. Whiteside came to Harvard in December of 1929 and his 1930 crew lost. Then came three successive boatloads stroked by the powerful Gerry Cassidy and Yale trailed. Last year and the year before Leader produced winning crews. This year the Crimson, even though unimpressive in early season forms, is favored over a Yale boat that has been a perplexing problem to Leader as late as this week. Since rumor has it that movements are afoot to inaugurate crew changes at Harvard the result is interesting.

Ed Leader has lifted Yale to a high pinnacle in rowing fame since coming to New Haven 14 years ago, and this season threatens to be the most disappointing of his reign. Unable to strike a combination that impressed during the sprint season, he has continued to experiment since arriving here. Even the crew captain has been placed in the Jayvee shell. In contrast, while Harvard has not fared well in the early season results, it has been kept together, an advantage in distance racing.

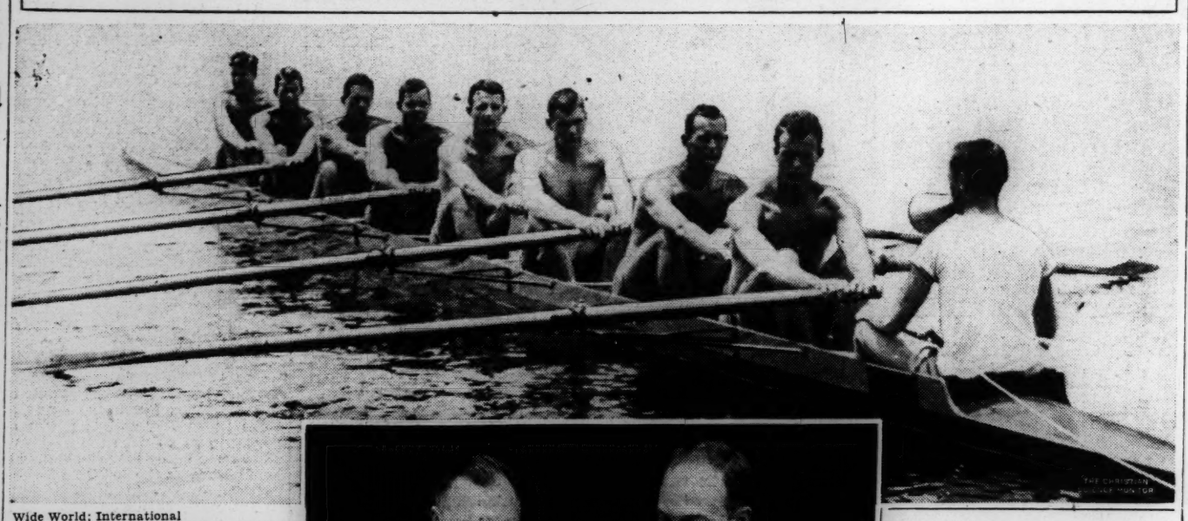
Waiters' Race

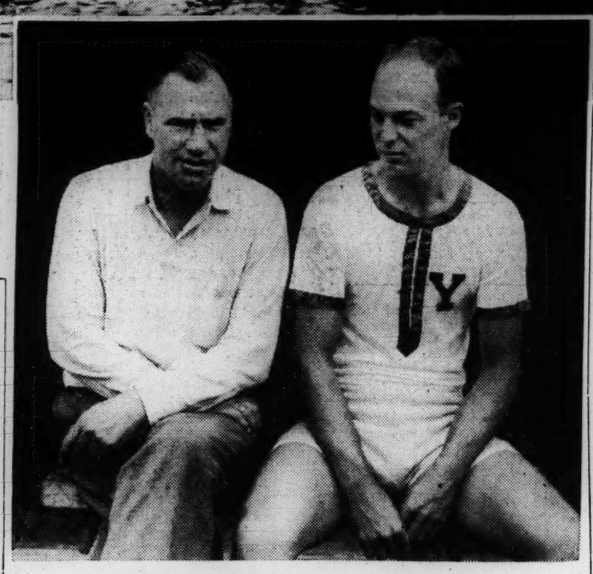
In the Harvard varsity shell are two oarsmen who faced the Eli varsity last year, and the coxswain, while Yale has not one of last year's boatload back. Capt. Ray Clark, rowed bow last year and No. 7 for the Crimson this season. Leonard Eliel is the other Harvard oarsman repeating. Capt. Jim Castle of the Eli has been relegated to the second boat.

Last night the boys who wait on table had their annual fun in the guise of a race without a winner. It is customary for both camps to claim defeat in the waiters' race. Tonight the first real race is scheduled with the combination eights expected to leave a starting mark at 5:30 o'clock, E. D. T. for a two-mile spin.

While it is impossible for President Roosevelt to attend the races because of official business, his son, Franklin Jr., who rows No. 6 in the Harvard jayvee boat, says his mother will attend.

All Set for the Four-Mile Pull at New London





Wide World; International

Harvard Crew—Edward Bennett, Coxswain; James Chace, Stroke; Capt. Ray Clark, 7; John Clark, 6; Leonard Eliel, 5; Douglas Erickson, 4; Robert Wolcott, 3; Roger Cutler, 2; Paul Austin, Bow. Inset—Ed Leader, Coach of Yale Oarsmen (Left) and Capt. Jim Castle

Harvard Varsity Crew Statistics

Position, Name, Class, Home	Age	Height Ft.	Height In.	Wgt.
Bow—J. Paul Austin '37, Scarsdale, N. Y.	20	6	2	175
2—R. W. Cutler Jr. '37, Chas. River, Mass.	20	6	1	170
3—Robert S. Wolcott '36, Milton, Mass.	22	6	1	177
4—Douglas Erickson '38, Sw'mpsc't, Mass.	20	6	3	185
5—Leonard P. Eliel '36, Berkeley, Calif.	21	6	3	183
6—John R. Clark '38, Cynwyd, Penna.	20	6	4	177
7—Capt. Ray S. Clark '36, New York	22	6	1	176
Stroke—James R. Chace '38, New York	20	6	3	190
Cox—E. H. Bennett Jr. '37, Melrose, Mass.	20	5	7	125
Averages, excluding coxswain	20⅝	6	3⅛	179¼

Yale Varsity Crew Statistics

Position, Name, Class, Home	Age	Height Ft.	Height In.	Wgt.
Bow—Frank D. Doble '38, Hingham, Mass.	20	6	2	165
2—Constantine Mittendorf '37, New York	20	6	1	170
3—W. W. Brown '38, Cleveland, Ohio	20	6	3	175
4—Charles C. Adsit Jr. '38, D. Moines, Ia.	20	6	7	184
5—Rudolph Montgelas '37, New York	21	6	1	180
6—M. B. Hall Jr. '37, Gr'd Rapids, Mich.	21	6	2	175
7—H. F. Schutz '37, Hartford, Conn.	22	6	2	172
Stroke—T. W. Griggs '37, St. Paul, Minn.	21	6	2	173
Cox—Robert C. Duane '36, Boston	22	5	6	120
Averages, excluding coxswain	20⅞	6	2½	174¼

Yale Ousted From National Polo Tourney by Harvard Four, 6 to 4

By George E. Timpson
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 18—Harvard and West Point came through to Saturday's final of the national intercollegiate polo championship by defeating Yale, the defending champion, and Princeton, respectively, on Morris Memorial Field, Governor's Island, yesterday, but they can thank the weakness of their opposing teams, rather than their own skill, for the victories. None of the four teams played within many points of their reputations, but experience, rather than any intrinsic superiority, accounted for the result.

It was not even their ponies that really accounted for the survival, as the ponies of some of the losers, especially those of Peter Grace of Yale and Julian Peabody of Princeton, outshone the mounts of the winning teams.

So far as experience went, the winners should have been overwhelming victors, yet the scores in each game were close, and only in the fateful fifth chukker was the balance swayed in favor of the survivors. Harvard won from Yale at 6—4, after Grace had tied the score by his long and accurate wallops in the fourth period, and Princeton actually led the highly regarded team of the Cadets, winners of the indoor championship, several times, before a final lift of Light Horse Harry Wilson, in the later chukkers, to his most brilliant play tipped the scale in favor of his team, with the final score 8 to 7.

F. Skiddy Von Stade Jr., son of the oldtime star, just elected Mayor of Old Westbury, as a token of the esteem in which poloists, which comprise the majority of the population of that vicinity, regard him, was the best of the Harvard players, leading most of the attacks for the Crimson, scoring three times. A slight weakening in the middle chukkers accounted for the best scoring of the Yale player.

For Princeton, Julian Peabody, nephew of Thomas Hitchcock Jr., showed good shooting ability, and not until Wilson hit his stride were the Cadets in anything like championship form. Their ponies, as usual, were hardly equal to the fine animals of the collegiate players, and they missed many shots that would have been strong assets, if made.

But both of the winning teams knew more polo, and though the Cadets were penalized many times by the referee, Thomas Brady, for minor fouls, the goal defense was effective, many shots being turned right in the goal mouth, while Harvard was also effective in this respect.

Pleading of Alumni Fails, Yale Wins, 5-2

Although some 7000 Harvard exuberants were weeping, wailing, and pleading with the Crimson ball team to defeat the Eli, Bernie Rankin, Hyde Park pitcher for Yale, fed the potent Crimson batters an assortment of tantalizing balloons and walked off with the two-game series. Tuesday, at New Haven, Ted Horton pitched an 8—7 victory over the Crimson and yesterday, at Soldiers Field, he played the outfield and contributed a triple and two singles to the 5—2 lacing of the rival.

The result gave Yale the series and left Harvard in a tie with Dartmouth for the eastern college league title. Harvard lost four games in the league, two to Yale and two to Dartmouth. While the Eli were reaching George Tittmann for a total of 13 hits, Rankin tamed the home forces with a scant four. Through the generosity of the scorers some of the Harvard misplays went as hits instead of errors.

Tittmann pitched much better in the late stages than he did in the early innings when his unsteadiness cluttered the bases with free walks which, along with misplays and real hits, gave the Eli the needed runs with which to win. The two teams play a third game at New London tomorrow, with nothing at stake since the Eli now have the series and only the first two games count in the league standing. Score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Yale	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0—	5	13	1
Harvard	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	2	2	2

Batteries—Rankin and Bosworth; Tittmann and Maguire. Umpires—Gardella and Kelleher. Time—1h. 54m.

U. S. Aquatic Team Best Since 1928

DES MOINES, Iowa, June 18 (AP)—Robert Kiphuth, stocky Yale University swimming coach and director of America's Olympic aquatic forces, predicted today the United States has a "fighting chance" to regain the Olympic swimming championship from Japan.

"We're going to have the best American team since 1928, and possibly the best team we have ever entered in international competition, but we're going to have a terrific battle at Berlin if the Japanese continue to improve," said broad-shouldered Kiphuth, here for the national senior men's A. A. U. championships.

"We all knew what was coming at Los Angeles in 1932," the Olympic coach declared. "The United States had a young, inexperienced team to put against the Japanese. This time, however, we have a greatly improved squad."

He disclosed that about 30 of the swimmers competing in the A. A. U. meet here, which opens today with preliminaries in the mile, will go to New Haven immediately after the Des Moines meet to train at Yale under Kiphuth for the Olympic finals trials at Providence, July 10. Two days later the squad will leave for Berlin.

Kiphuth said no European country is likely to offer a serious bid for the championship unless there are unexpected performances.

Sporting Around The Hub

Catcher Shines at Third

THE big league managers who are complaining about their lack of infield reserves might find the answer to their problems hiding behind a catcher's mask and body protector. Virgil "Spud" Davis's stunt of filling in at third base yesterday for the Cardinals, in the local doubleheader against the Bees, has started the National League talking.

Spud Davis

Although Davis has spent his entire 10-year major career behind the plate, he handled five chances in his initial appearance at the hot corner and rifled balls across the diamond in a manner that convinced Frisch he has an extra infielder.

Several seasons ago, in the same ball park, Al Lopez was drafted from behind the bat to cover third base for the Dodgers. And like Davis, the hustling Cuban was right at home. Billy Sullivan of Cleveland can lay aside his mask and protector and don a fielder's glove at any time.

Crimson Meets Elis Again; Nothing at Stake

Now that the Harvard-Yale baseball series has been won by the Eli in two straight victories, the Crimson players depart for New London, Conn., to serve on the regatta entertainment committee. At least the game there Friday is nothing more than "going through the motions." This innovation of having a third H-Y ball game at New London to entertain those awaiting the varsity crew race began last year and drew quite well. After viewing the sorrowful showing of the Crimson yesterday it is difficult to work up much enthusiasm about another clash tomorrow, especially with no title or particular honor at stake.

Along New England's Sport Trail

Another German racing yacht, Susewind, arrived in Boston today. . . . It is the sixth German boat brought to the Hub port to enter the transatlantic yacht race between Bermuda and Cuxhaven, Germany . . . Five members of the Susewind crew also arrived in the Hamburg-American Line freighter, Osiris . . . Two N. E. tennis players, Elena L. Ciccone of Newton, Mass., and Esther Edwards of Hartford, Conn., yesterday drew first-round byes and then advanced to the doubles semifinal in the eastern clay courts tourney at Montclair, N. J. . . . After a one-day delay because of soggy courts, the annual girls' grass court intercollegiate tennis tourney got under way at the Longwood Cricket Club . . . Patricia Henry of Occidental College, California, and Louise Hedlund of Lasell College in Auburndale, led the way to the semifinal round . . . The doubles tourney at Longwood starts today with eight teams seeking the title . . . Over 50 boats crossed the starting line in the opening regatta of the Eastern Yacht Club, Marblehead.

Bees Stand Up Well Against Leading Cards

By Edwin Rumill

Just when it appeared as if the Bees might be heading south—toward a lower notch in the National League standing, they snapped out of their slump and started another campaign to recapture top honors in the circuit's second division. And what makes that fact more interesting is that they have forced this turn of events at the expense of the hustling Gashouse Gang from St. Louis, which at present is proudly perched at the head of the pennant race.

When the Bees opened their present home stay, they were on the crest of a five-game losing streak. They dropped four straight in Chicago to the Cubs and the only encounter played with the Cardinals in St. Louis. Many persons predicted a nose dive for Bill McKechnie's squad.

Check Slide

But instead of folding up in front of the powerful Cardinals, the Bees checked their downward slide by capturing two out of the first three-game series. They split a double-header yesterday at National League Field by driving the talented Paul Dean to the showers in the opener. At the moment the Bees boast five victories and only four defeats in their seasonal engagements with the Cards.

With Wally Berger hitting once more, the Bees have become a strong offensive organization. Four regulars are batting .300 or better and two others are within hailing distance of that level. Yesterday, they slapped the younger Dean for eight hits in 1⅔ innings, which is pretty fair slugging, even though they have the advantage of playing at home. Berger smashed a homer in the second game and a triple in the first. Haslin made four hits during the afternoon, two in each contest.

Fruitless Efforts

President Bob Quinn's efforts to purchase a good minor league pitcher have been fruitless, but McKechnie still has hopes that his staff will improve in home surroundings.

The second game of yesterday's doubleheader saw the major league debuts of three former collegians. After the Cardinals had piled up a comfortable lead in the early innings against the ineffective pitching of Ray Benge and Bobby Reis, McKechnie presented three youngsters who may figure prominently in the future plans of the Bees.

Gene Ford, the rangy right-handed pitcher from University of Iowa, hurled the last two innings and checked the Cards with two hits. Although they scored a run in the ninth, Ford did well enough, considering the hitting carnival staged by the visitors in the early innings.

Pilney Fanned

Earl Larsen, late of Colgate University, made his debut in the ninth, substituting for Tony Cuccinello at second base, but did not have a fielding chance. Andy Pilney, former Notre Dame gridiron star, pinch hit for Ford in the ninth inning, but was unaccustomed to the speed of Leslie Munns' fast ball and fanned.

Out in Chicago Wes Ferrell pitched one of his typical games in beating the White Sox, 9 to 4. He yielded 10 hits, but had enough on the ball in the pinches to win his ninth game of the season. It was the ninth time this year the Red Sox have triumphed over the White Sox. The two clubs have met in 11 games.

Encouraging from a Boston standpoint was the combined slugging of Jimmy Foxx and Manager Joe Cronin, who divided six of their team's 15 hits between them. Foxx hit his seventeenth home run of the campaign and two singles, to drive in three runs. Cronin made a double and two singles. And speaking of hitting, Wes Ferrell took part by adding a homer and single.

Briefs . . . The bees lost a promising outfielder this season because Huck Betts, the veteran right-handed hurler, failed to report to St. Paul . . . Betts was released to that American Association club with the understanding that Boston get first chance at Larry Rosenthal, speedy young gardener . . . But when Huck refused to join the Saints, the Bees lost their grip on the rookie . . . Now the White Sox have purchased him for a trial . . . The Red Sox have sent two local youngsters, Joe Walsh of Brookline and Johnny Barrett of Lowell, to Danville in the Bi-State League . . . Both kids are discoveries of Scout Hughie Duffy.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	38	18	.679
Boston	35	22	.614
Washington	30	28	.517
Cleveland	28	28	.500
Detroit	29	29	.500
Chicago	26	28	.481
Philadelphia	20	34	.370
St. Louis	17	36	.321

Results June 17

Boston 9, Chicago 4.
Washington 2, Detroit 1.
St. Louis 14, Philadelphia 13.
New York 15, Cleveland 4.
New York 12, Cleveland 2.

Yankee Gets New Mast

A new 165-foot steel mast was stepped in the class J yacht Yankee at Lawley's yard in Neponset yesterday. She is now being rigged, and it is hoped that she will be ready for a sail trial by Saturday.

College Baseball Result

Yale 5, Harvard 2.

Amusements

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RUSSIAN PROGRAM
POPS
ARTHUR FIEDLER, Conductor
Tickets, 25c, 50c, 75c, $1—No Tax
On Sale Two Weeks in Advance

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

The Waseda Baseball Players

HAVING seen the Harvard-Waseda baseball game at Soldiers Field, Boston, in 1927, I cannot help remarking about the marked progress that the players from the land of the Rising Sun have made in America's national game during the past nine years. And, what is still more to the fact, if the Japanese continue to progress as much during the next nine, the representatives of Uncle Sam will have to play better baseball than they are playing today if they are to win their share of victories. Surely when you pause to consider the fact that Harvard, Yale and Princeton fell before Waseda this year, the first two being shut out, there is plenty of food for thought in the camps of the "Big Three" just now.

Staff Photo

Shozo Wakahara

Good Fielders and Base Runners

When it comes to fielding and base running the Waseda players show real ability. They are fast and handle themselves with grace and ease and, so far as these two departments of the game are concerned, they can hold their own with the best of the American college players. That they are rapidly developing high-grade pitchers was clearly demonstrated by a young man named Shozo Wakahara, who showed his ability when he shut Yale out without a hit or run and held Harvard to only four hits and no runs. There is not a college team in the United States which could not make use of such a pitcher and I would not be at all surprised to see his name in the box score of some professional league before many seasons have passed.

Weakest at the Bat

It is at the bat that the Japanese have not been able to reach the standard set in America. That they have made progress in this department of play is unquestioned and I believe that in time they will have their share of .300 hitters. Their size has been a handicap and some close followers of the game are inclined to believe that this will always be more or less of a handicap; but when I look back and remember what Willie Keeler, Hugh Duffy and several other small men have done with the bat in major-league baseball, I cannot help believing that Japan will in time produce plenty of good batsmen. Great praise is due the Japanese baseball players and they are sure to continue to win plenty of glory on the diamond.

* * *

Will Cornell Defend Her Record?

From 1909 to 1912, inclusive, the Red and White of Cornell triumphed in the varsity races of the Intercollegiate Rowing Association on the Hudson River and so set up a record of four straight victories which has held good up to the present time. Now we find the Golden Bear of California in a position to tie this record. And, what makes the situation more interesting, is the fact that Cornell is being looked to as the one eight which may turn back California and keep its record to itself.

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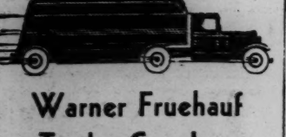
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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

The Queer Winter

By Margery Bianco

Chapter Three

The Ellis family, including Kay, a young art student; Garry, her practical sister; the children, Martin and Caroline, and their mother, were staying on for the winter in an old house in Connecticut. This meant giving up many city pleasures, but it gave their father, an archaeologist, a long-hoped-for opportunity to go on an expedition. The old house was in poor condition, but they made what small improvements they could, and Edna, a local taxi driver, took Mrs. Ellis to an auction near by, where she acquired some necessary additional furnishings. Kay and Garry were delighted with the beautiful old house on the hill near theirs, which belonged to their landlord, but was still unoccupied, and sighed over the thought that he would probably have it "landscaped and lily-pooled, with evergreen plantings and a concrete swimming pool."

IN SPITE of early morning frosts the weather had still held so mild that Garry found plenty to do yet in the garden. She had set the missing glass in her cold frame, built from a few boards and some old sash found in the cellar and placed in a sunny angle by the woodshed.

She was sowing cabbage, cauliflower and lettuce in one side to come up early in the spring, and in the other, seeds for the flower garden she still hoped to have next summer.

By a contrivance of her own, involving various boxes of earth, some old matting and a considerable portion of the floor space in that part of the shed adjoining the kitchen, she planned to keep the family supplied with salad and fresh parsley during the winter, little realizing as yet what a Connecticut winter could be like.

The famous living-room stove had arrived, the day after the auction, and Edna's dark hints were explained. Requiring the efforts of two men to transport her piecemeal from the truck to the spot where she now stood finally assembled, Big Bertha, as the Ellis children had instantly christened her, belonged to the days when stoves were stoves.

Towering and immense, she took up the whole hearth, all but blocking the fireplace that had been Kay's joy. No modern simplicity of design about Bertha! She was ornate and dreadful, with scrolls and curlicues everywhere about her. Her bulging cast-iron sides displayed a design in high relief, strikingly inappropriate, of storks wading on one leg amid a lake of bulrushes, while her summit, overtopping Mrs. Ellis' head, was graced by a strange ornament resembling a lop-sided funeral urn.

But hideous as she was she promised warmth and comfort; she had already all the air of presiding over the family welfare, and Mrs. Ellis, feeling guiltily responsible for her looks, defended her warmly.

"It isn't so easy to pick up a good second-hand stove like that at the beginning of winter, and looks aren't half as important as comfort, if you can't have both. If you ask me, we're pretty lucky—"

But here she was obliged to stop, for mother's comment in almost every situation involving minor doubts or criticisms usually began "we're pretty lucky"—and the phrase had become a household word.

"It wouldn't be so easy to pick up that stove any time," Garry agreed, and Martin giggled promptly.

So far the first official kindling of Big Bertha had been put off, for it was still possible to use the fireplace, even though obscured by her portly presence, and when the logs were blazing and she stood silhouetted against the glow the effect suggested a fat hippopotamus basking genially in the warmth.

One afternoon, the children having driven over to the cider mill with Mr. Rowe, Garry took a basket and went up the hill for frost grapes. It was a bit late to gather them, but Mrs. Rowe had said they were good for jelly, and Garry knew where there was a big vine, not too high for easy reach, for as a rule frost grapes are like squirrels and cling to the highest branches.

She climbed the rise behind the house, crossed two steep pastures, and sat down on the last stone wall to rest and gaze about her.

The sun lay warm on the lichen-covered rocks, a woodpecker was busy on a dead chestnut tree close by, and a chipmunk slipped out from a chink in the wall, ran a few inches in his curious jerky way, exactly as if he were being pulled on a wire, Garry thought, stared at her and slipped back again.

How could anyone want to live anywhere but in the country, she wondered, her eyes resting on the valley below her, on the long roof of the old house set among its yellowed maple trees and the smaller, gray roof below it, with smoke curling up from its chimney, a gray wisp on the clear air.

Out here it was as though the city did not exist, and so far as Garry was concerned it could cease to exist forever, for she had none of Kay's hankerings for city life and comforts, and it never cost her a moment's concern whether the daily paper arrived on the noon mail or not, except for the one day in the week when it had gardening news.

She saw life, the whole world as it were, stretching out immeasurably in all directions, radiating from that one tiny unimportant focus which was herself, Margaret Ellis. It was all there, she was just at the beginning of it. There was no hurry at all. It was a play which might begin at any moment. Sooner or later things would happen. Meantime she had the happy faculty of being able to live in the moment and to become very thoroughly engrossed in present interests.

With a comfortable stretch she picked up her basket now and set off for the grapevine. The thick, tight clusters hung in profusion, dead ripe and beginning to shrivel, sharp and rough to the tongue but filling the air with their wild heady perfume.

There were plenty of briars too, growing near, and Garry's bare, brown arms were scratched and her shirt torn by the time she had forced her way into the tangle to reach the last dangling bunch that the basket would hold. There were still plenty left to be reached by a little climbing and yanking; she would have to come back tomorrow and bring a bigger basket, although this one was pretty heavy by the time she had packed all the grapes in and pressed them down.

The shortest way home was to follow the stone fence for a little distance till she reached the gap, and then down across the orchard behind the big house. The long grass under the apple trees was strewn still with fruit—none of it very good, Garry decided as she picked up an apple here and there, bit into it and threw it away. The trees needed pruning; they had been neglected for too long.

As she neared the house she remembered what Martin had said about the unfastened window. She set her basket down under one of the big lilac bushes by the kitchen door, deciding to investigate.

All the windows on this side seemed tightly closed; she could see nails driven on the inside, just above the lower sash; the old country way of securing an empty house when there are no window locks.

A lean-to woodshed barred her way at the end but the door stood ajar. She pushed it open. An old chopping-block, some empty paint cans and a barrel, odds and ends of rusted iron—the sort of litter that seems to remain in a woodshed year in, year out, while families come and go. And at the farther end, another door.

Garry never expected it to give to her touch, but it did.

"That's one on Martin," she thought triumphantly. "This was probably open all the time!".

There is always a queer feeling about a house that has stood empty for long, especially an old house. The silence in it is deeper than the silence outdoors. One feels the hush not only of the room one is in but of all the other rooms as well, as though the house itself were listening. Without meaning to Garry found herself treading on tiptoe as she moved.

(To be continued next Thursday.)

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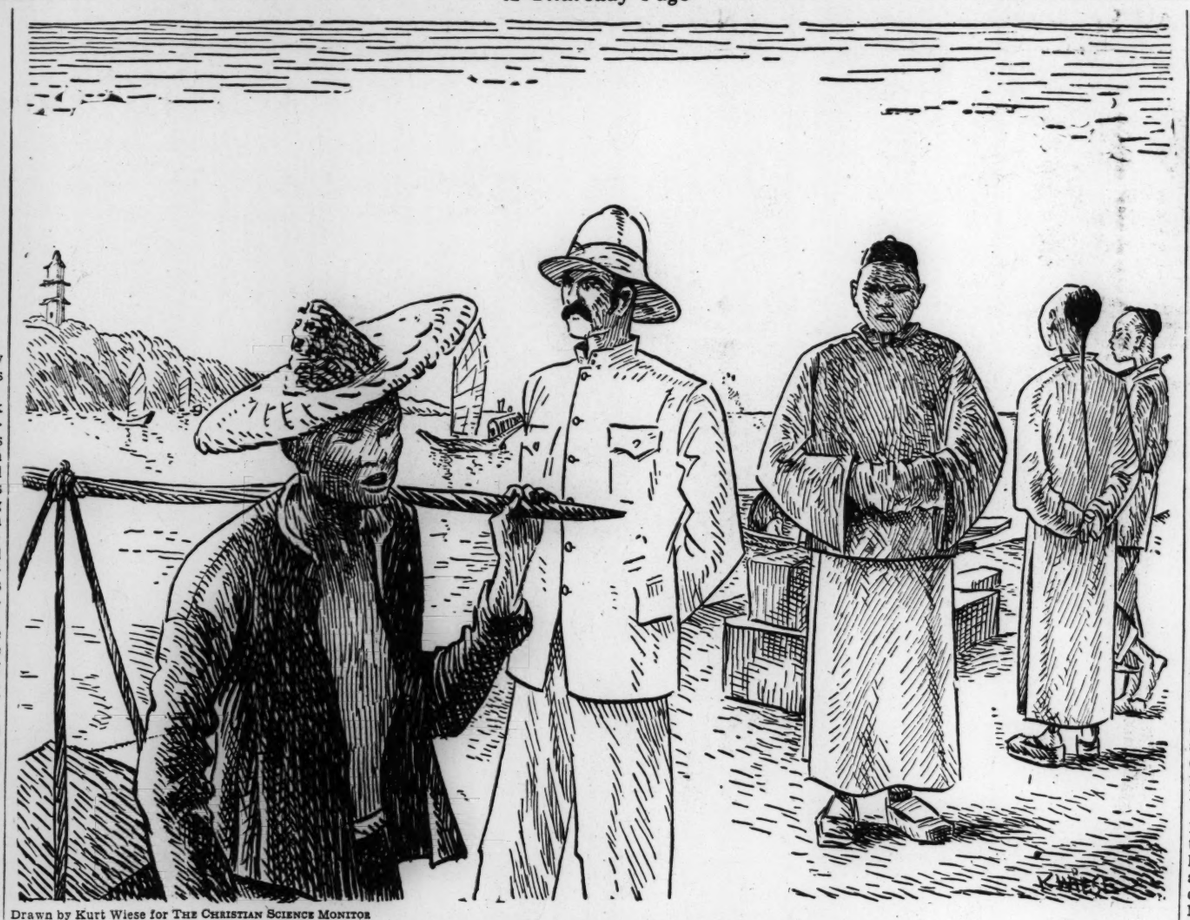


Drawn by Kurt Wiese for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Foreigners Were Permitted to Trade Only at the Wharves of One or Two Cities

Fun With Ship Models

By Ray J. Marran

THE Chinese junk is a favorite ship among authors who write thrilling adventure yarns. These junks are the characteristic ships of the Chinese. They are splendid seagoing vessels of several tons and can ride out in safety severe typhoons, violent wind storms that occur in the China Sea.

The old type of junk has one large mast with or without one or two smaller masts. Modern junks have two masts of about equal size. The hull is an ungainly looking, high stern affair. The sails are of coarse cloth or matting stiffened with bamboo poles. The modern masters of these strange-looking craft ply a leisurely trade up and down the rivers of China and along the China coast.

Completed Model of a Chinese Junk

The Raised Bow and Stern

The hull of this model is whittled from a block of soft white pine, ¾ of an inch thick, 1⅞ inches wide by 7¾ inches long. Through the exact center of the hull draw a pencil line; this will help you to make evenly the rounding ends at the stern and the pointed bow, which you will shape with a knife. Then take a block of pine ¾ of an inch thick, 1⅞ of an inch wide, by 3½ inches long, and saw it diagonally across the 3½ inches way to form the wedged-shaped blocks which raise the bow and the stern. The top view and the side view of these two blocks are shown in the chart of instructions as A and B.

After cutting the block, tack one piece to the bow and the other piece to the stern, then shape them with a knife to form the pointed prow and the rounded and overhanging stern. Smooth the cuts evenly by drawing the wood over a sheet of coarse sandpaper.

The hatch blocks are cut from small blocks of pine to the sizes indicated for C, D, E, F, G, and H.

The rails are cut from thin cardboard and glued to the sides of the hull in the position shown. These rails may be decorated with Chinese characters if desired.

Masts and Spars

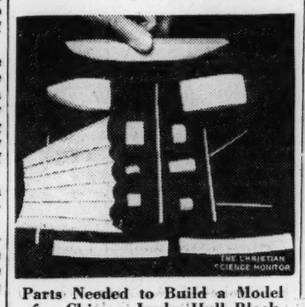
The sails are made by gluing broomstick straws to tissue paper as shown on the sketch, then trimming the sails to the desired shape after the glue has dried.

The masts and the spars are whittled from pine sticks, then smoothed with sandpaper. The spars may be made by gluing toothpicks together, as shown on the sketch.

Paint all parts before assembling, using a light blue for the hull and rails; dark blue for the hatches and masts. Yellow tissue paper for the sails gives the model an attractive appearance.

Assemble the parts when they are thoroughly dry, gluing the hatch blocks in the positions shown. Then the masts with the sails attached are glued in holes bored in the hull. When the glue has dried use No. 40 white cotton thread for the rigging.

When completed, this model makes a splendid replica of a Chinese junk and is representative of the type of boats that have been used in the waters of China for centuries. Even today, this type of junk can be seen by travelers to the Orient.



Parts Needed to Build a Model of a Chinese Junk: Hull Block, Bow and Stern Blocks, Hatches, Masts, Spars, Sails and Cardboard Rail

[This is the last of seven articles on "Fun With Ship Models," which have been published on this page on the first and third Thursdays each month, beginning on March 5 and excepting May 7. We expect to publish another ship model series next fall, with instructions for building models of "Ships of Great Explorers."]

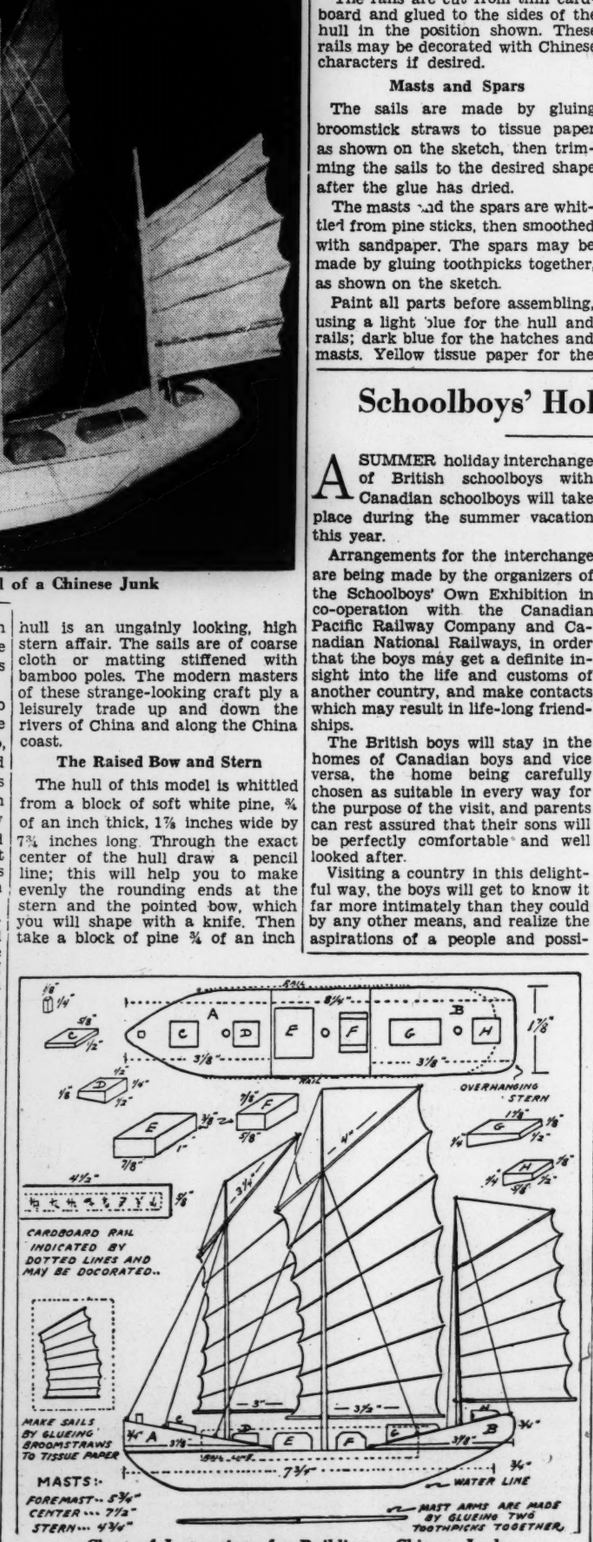

CARDBOARD RAIL INDICATED BY DOTTED LINES AND MAY BE DECORATED..
MAKE SAILS BY GLUEING BROOMSTRAWS TO TISSUE PAPER
MASTS:-
FOREMAST... 5¾"
CENTER... 7½"
STERN... 4¾"
OVERHANGING STERN
MAST ARMS ARE MADE BY GLUEING TWO TOOTHPICKS TOGETHER
WATER LINE

Chart of Instructions for Building a Chinese Junk

Schoolboys' Holiday Interchange

A SUMMER holiday interchange of British schoolboys with Canadian schoolboys will take place during the summer vacation this year.

Arrangements for the interchange are being made by the organizers of the Schoolboys' Own Exhibition in co-operation with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and Canadian National Railways, in order that the boys may get a definite insight into the life and customs of another country, and make contacts which may result in life-long friendships.

The British boys will stay in the homes of Canadian boys and vice versa, the home being carefully chosen as suitable in every way for the purpose of the visit, and parents can rest assured that their sons will be perfectly comfortable and well looked after.

Visiting a country in this delightful way, the boys will get to know it far more intimately than they could by any other means, and realize the aspirations of a people and possibilities of a climate far different from their own.

The fact that Canada is more than 27 times larger than Great Britain; that its population is about four fifths smaller; that there are 468 persons to the square mile in Great Britain and only three in Canada, are some of the striking dissimilarities that will impress the schoolboys in a way no amount of book learning can do.

The party will travel third class by the "Empress of Britain," and special return fares have been arranged. Full particulars as to fares and arrangements may be obtained from the organizing director, Mr. E. Schofield, 40, Holland Park, London, W. 11.

Scouts to the Rescue During Indian Floods

NEWS of the magnificent work done by the Scouts of Rajputana, India, during heavy floods, when, without thought for their own safety, and irrespective of caste or creed, they rendered assistance to the distressed inhabitants, recently came to hand.

The Troop was about to sit down to a dinner in connection with an initiation ceremony when the Scoutmaster told of the pitiful condition of the people in the flooded area at Kala Bag and Brahampuri.

Without a moment's hesitation the dinner was abandoned, and immediate preparations set on foot to give whatever assistance was possible.

For two days the boys worked more or less under water, helping the people to vacate their houses with their belongings, and conducting them to the homes of relations or to temporary shelter provided by the Ajmer Municipality.

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Lloyd Harvey Hatch, Director, Dexter, Me.

China in Modern Times

By Elizabeth Foreman Lewis

FORTUNATELY, in spite of Ts'in's efforts, all of the books of ancient China had not been destroyed. A few had been successfully hidden in the walls of houses, or buried under stones, and when the reign of Ts'in, or Hsi Huang-ti, First Emperor, as he called himself, was over, these were brought out. Some of the scholars also still remained and they now began to build a new learning.

Fifteen hundred years followed in which the studying of books and the making of beautiful things became more important than at any time in China's previous history. During this time kings, from families named Han, Tang, or Sung, ruled the nation. Many of these men were wise and good and the people prospered and were happy.

But the tribes outside the Great Wall never let the Chinese forget that they were there even in periods of peace. And then, suddenly, one of the most powerful men in the history of the whole world became the leader of these northern enemies. His name was Jenghiz Khan and his people were called Mongols.

Under his leadership the Mongols conquered the greater part of Asia as well as part of Europe. Jenghiz did not overcome China, but a few years after his death a grandson, Kublai Khan, did.

Unlike his grandfather, Kublai Khan enjoyed other things more than warfare. For a long time he had admired China's learning and art, so he now chose the Chinese city, Peking, for the capital of the Mongol Empire and there he dwelt. Soon he became as much like a Chinese as though he had been born one.

The Great Kahn

In one way, however, Kublai Khan was different from the citizens of China. He was interested in the rest of the world and the Chinese were not. For several hundred years merchants from Greece, Rome and other countries had come to this kingdom to buy silks and satins, but China already had everything she needed and the goods these merchants tried to sell in exchange were poor, so little trading was accomplished.

In their wars, Mongols had traveled far and they knew a good deal more than the Chinese about other nations. Kublai Khan now invited the people of foreign lands to come to Peking. One of the first of these visitors was a youth from Italy, named Marco Polo. The Khan liked this young man, took him into his service, and sent him on important errands all over the kingdom.

Marco Polo was amazed at the splendid cities and towns, filled with wealth and beauty, that he found everywhere. After a number of years he returned to Italy. There he told such extravagant tales of what he had seen in China that his countrymen said he was unbalanced and threw him into prison. While in prison he wrote a book about his travels and when the people of Europe read this book, they wanted to see China for themselves.

Traders now began to pour into China carrying with them trouble for the Chinese. The earliest merchants had been friendly, but these later ones were so greedy for Chinese goods, that they got them by any way they could.

Manchu Rulers

Because of this, foreigners were permitted to trade only at the wharves of one or two cities, and this made them angry. They wanted to go in and out of the country as they pleased, without hindrance. When they found they could succeed in no other way, the Europeans declared war on China and won. In 1843 several cities were opened to traders, and, in 1850, after more fighting, the rest of the kingdom, as well.

During this dreadful period the country was ruled by another northern tribe, called Manchus. As had the Mongols, these people had kept their capital in North China and had become Chinese in many of their ways.

One of their rulers was a Manchu woman, named Tzu-hsi, who ascended the throne as Empress Dowager Like Ts'in Hsi Huang-ti, she was very clever and she did many great things for her country, but above everything else, she loved power and wealth for herself.

Under her extravagant rule, the people were forced to pay so many taxes that they had nothing left for living, and although they liked the Empress, they began to blame her for their misery. To protect herself, she told them that the foreigners were the cause of all the kingdom's troubles, and this was easy to believe.

As a result, in 1900, the Chinese people, organized in secret societies, called "Boxers," rose against outsiders from Europe and America. Again the foreigners won the victory, and China had to give away great sections of her territory in order to make peace with the enemy.

By this time the country had grown tired of Manchu rule. In 1911, these invaders were driven out and a republic was formed. Ever since there has been war and trouble, much as there was in the days of the separate states, and no one leader is strong enough to unite the entire nation. The people suffer and are unhappy, but they do not change greatly. Many of them still try to practice "Li," or courtesy, thoughtfulness for others, and kindness. They still love to farm, to study books, and to make beautiful things. If their leaders were men like Yao and Shun, the Chinese say, the nation would soon be at peace. And it may be that they are right!

(This is the last of three illustrated articles on China, by Elizabeth Foreman Lewis, who is well known as an authority on the subject. The others were published on this page on May 7 and 21.)

Commencement

Intrepid youth, dauntless you
stand at the crossroads
And choose the road to take you
to the shining goal
Your joyous eyes already see.
Be dauntless still, if you must go
a longer way
Than now you think—
The goal may still be reached.

Intrepid youth, set forth with
hope and with humility
And with a vision glorious and
grand.
Today you've gained a start.
Your "AB" won, you now go on
Under the guiding hand of age-
less Truth
To learn, eventually,
The rest of the alphabet.

MILDRED NICKERSON.

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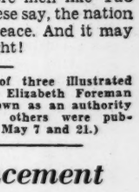

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The Home Forum

Worlds to Live In

THE other day, while I was reading Hugh Walpole's "Wintersmoon," it occurred to me that Mr. Walpole is a fortunate man. There are at least four different worlds that he can move into at will, by the simple process of closing his eyes, and letting his imagination take its course.

There is, for example, the aristocratic, metropolitan world of "Wintersmoon" itself. Whenever he tires of that, Mr. Walpole can change his quarters for the hills and dales of the Lake District, which he has peopled with so many virile characters in the "Rogue Herries" series of novels. There is the strange, Edgar Allan Poe universe established in such stories as "Portrait of a Man With Red Hair" and "Above the Dark Circus"; and, perhaps most characteristic of all, the cathedral close atmosphere of his Polchester novels.

If one is in a classifying mood, one might say that there are three chief reasons for reading novels. One is to encounter remarkable and entertaining characters. This is the principal joy to be found in Dickens, but it is one that is rarely provided by modern writers of fiction. It has been said, and the statement has passed without challenge, that, apart from Sherlock Holmes, no fictional character has been invented during the last fifty years who has succeeded in becoming a household word.

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OR NOVELS MAY be read for their stories. I confess that this is a reason that does not much appeal to me. A story has to be good indeed before it attracts me for its own sake. It must be simple, so that the thought can take hold of it as a whole, not a mere rambling series of episodes, like "The Master of Ballantrae." It must be original, or there is no credit to be gained for it. It must take a powerful grip upon the imagination, and it must be capable of standing as the symbol of permanent and vital things.

Mr. Walpole himself once invented such a story. It was an early work, and was called "Fortitude." Its theme was set in the opening words, when an old Cornishman instructed the young boy who was to be its hero that: "It isn't life that matters—it's the courage you bring to it." It is the tale of a youth who was inspired to stand up to all kinds of trials, temptations, and misfortunes, by the vision of a man riding on the back of a lion. The rider's face is always turned away from him until the end of the story, when he finds that it is his own. Equally fine in conception is Hardy's "Mayor of Casterbridge," a man of immensely strong personality, who was ruined by a single defect in his character; but who refused to complain or be discouraged, though he was beaten lower and lower, and knew that he was being justly beaten.

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BUT ONE CAN also read novels because one likes the kind of world that the author writes about. None of Mr. Walpole's quartet of universes greatly attracts me, and I certainly would not like to live in the kind of world pictured by Hardy, despite the appeal of his country scenery. Scott's world is a finer, happier, more generous place, but I do not see myself getting much enjoyment out of riding cart horses in military tournaments. Dickens's world is too fantastic, Thackeray's too cynical, Dostoevsky's altogether too strenuous. But I think I should like Jane Austen's, always amusing, always placid, never dipping down into the tragic or the morbid.

D. M. MACK.

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A SEA-SHELL FISHERMAN OF HOLLAND

ALL along the sandy beaches of the Netherlands the sea-shell fisherman, with his high-wheeled cart, is a familiar figure. Early in spring he makes his appearance on the beach and starts to "catch" the gray, white and blue sea-shells in his small hand-net. The North Sea makes his work easy, for it neatly deposits the shells at his feet. The fisherman, therefore, has little more to do than to shove his net over the wet sand on the border-line of the ebbing water.

The creaking cart, piled high up with shells, the old horse and the man with the net, is so familiar and picturesque a sight that many painters have made the sea-shell fisherman the subject of their canvases.

The shells are sold to the lime-kilns, or are used as a substitute for gravel on the garden paths in most of the seaside resorts. Children specially love these daintily colored shells, because something of the atmosphere of the sea and the golden sunshine on the sands still lingers about them. Every child knows that, if you pick up a shell and hold it close to your ear, you will hear the distant murmur of the sea.

That Persian Spring

LIFE was always entertaining at Shiraz, even had its poetical moments. Would you like to see the mountains dance, the mists play leap-frog on the hills, the Great Bear rush across the sky, roll happily at lovely Cassiopeia's feet, growl at tall Orion and disappear in the unknown horizon?

Then come to Shiraz in the early days of May, to a garden that I know, a Persian garden made lovely every minute of the year by European brains. The droscha will drop you at the end of a dusty narrow lane and you must hit the knocker hard on the rather shabby door, which is studded thickly with delightful sun-rayed circles of iron, each with a two-inch protruding spike. People have written their names on the door, of course, but even beautiful Persian writing is, in the wrong place, no better than English scribbling.

When at last the door opens, just a little, there appears the usual rather untidy Persian man-servant, no shoes, no tie, but a hat and a very pleasant, friendly expression. The servant is shabby but never servile; is friendly but not familiar. That is the result of the long ages of culture which have made Persians realize the value of good manners, not only for one class but for all—not only for riches but as an adornment to poverty too.

We went there an hour before sunset, to see the long hedge of pink roses become purple in the changing—you can hardly call it fading—light. There were green leaves on the bushes, but they could hardly be seen, the roses were so thick—just for one week the roses are lovely—one day there are none, one day they come, and in a few days they will have gone. They don't grow, but literally burst forth. That is spring in Persia, so sudden, so lovely, so intense, so evanescent.

There was a row of chairs under the grey-barked chenah trees, opposite a line of purple and bronze irises. . . . The garden was fresh that end of a hot dry afternoon, for the host had, in an extravagant and hospitable moment, bought extra water, enough to wet every bed. The leaves of the quince tree were nearly perky; the violas lifted their impudent, gay faces on taut stalks; the carnations almost scorned the strings that held them up.

The conversation was a mixture of English, French and German, with a Persian word here and there. The sun set rapidly, the sky changed from second to second; everything changed too. The tiredness of the day disappeared alike for man and plants, and they looked forward to twelve hours of repose, of soft, cool air. There was talk of Europe, that far-away land, where so many had no work, where people were cold, but where there were theatres, books, music. . . .

Darkness was coming gradually upon us, at least the darkness which is not day, for already the moon was taking command of the sky. The hedge of purple roses shone faintly under the trees! The irises had disappeared, but, across the garden, a long trellis suddenly became alive, for it was covered with great white rosebuds which caught every ray of the moon.

"We'll move into another place," said the host, "where we can smell the yellow roses and see the moon turn that dreadful modern Persian house into a palace fit for Meijum and Leila." . . .

We stopped talking, for a bulbul was singing, sitting on a vine above the bushes fragrant with gul-i-surkh.

"You see," whispered the Persian, "the bulbul only sings near a rose."

The Persian nightingale is softer than ours but not so sweet. . . . The moon rose higher and lighted all the house, making the flowerpots around the pool cast long shadows, faintly lighting up a big gold-fish. The bird sang on unendingly. . . .

"Droschas, quick," and off the servants sped whilst our host gathered bright yellow rosebuds, sweet and delicious, for us to hold as our horses hurried on their way, the carriages swaying over the rough road.

Then it was that I saw the mountains dance, the mist play leap-frog on the hills, and all the constellations come to life.—O. A. MERRITT-HAWKES, in "Persia: Romance and Reality." (London: Ivor Nicholson & Watson.)

Daytime Starlight

TO ORENBURG, on the eastern border of Russia in Europe, men of learning will go for study of the 1936 total eclipse of the sun; the region thereabouts being, by their calculations, one where the most can be made of the opportunity to view the corona and to take record of the daytime starlit sky. So chance, or the nature of things, has it that the province in which an eighteenth century Cossack proclaimed himself Tsar and started an impostor's revolt amongst peasants and townsmen, will enter for a day the international news. So the moon will pencil its shadow across the scene of the rebellion of Pougatcheff, recalling a disturbance of one hundred and sixty-three years ago that made the throne of Empress Catherine II for a while an uneasy seat.

Orenburg, which the story-writer, Pushkin, distinguishes by laying there the scene of his little narration, "The Captain's Daughter," is, according to the advice of our almanacs, to furnish a fulcrum on which astronomers may rest their levers, to pry up the universe for a brief look underneath.

Happily for those carrying on the investigation, the event comes off at the time of year that it does; for, on plentiful evidence, Orenburg is a poor place for winter camping, even if Pougatcheff did manage to hold his ragged forces there through the snows, even if Pushkin does, by dint of genius, invest its windy steppe with romance in February.

Orenburg, however, and the country on the west side of the Ural ranges, is well spoken of in the days around the summer solstice. For, when the twilights all but blend into one, hearts are particularly high and thoughts are especially sentimental in Russia. Right then, and tardily, so people of other zones might think, the Snow Maiden of fairy legend grows languid, gives up games and frolics, and of a sudden melts and goes back to original vapor. It happens that the eclipse anticipates by a shade her moment of dissolving into fog and mist; and glad the mathematicians will be if she keeps out of their way and refrains from obscuring their lenses when she rarefies and flits off as a cloud.

But there is no telling the event. For whereas Orenburg is no doubt a land of much beauty in June, it is, by abundant proof of print, a temperamental land, where an instant's access of midsummer madness, political, poetic or playful, might in some way disjoint the well-laid plans of the scholars.

W. P. T.

Irrespective

THE moon,
Being impartial,
Shines down
On rooftops
All over the town,
Be it beggar's or banker's,
Poet's or fop's,
A king's
Or that of a clown;
On each it bestows
A glittering crown.

LE BARON COOKE

Possession and Enjoyment

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN HIS first epistle to Timothy, Paul gives this wise counsel (6:17): "Charge them that are rich in this world, that they be not highminded, nor trust in uncertain riches, but in the living God, who giveth us richly all things to enjoy." The sense of spiritual possession and enjoyment is attained only as we relinquish the restricted views imposed by material sense, and accept the spiritual standpoint of immortal Mind. In this true sense of possession there is no greed, no rivalry, no monopoly. Our loving Father, God, "giveth us"—all of us—"richly all things to enjoy."

Christian Science shows that through spiritual reflection we possess real things—spiritual qualities. It thus multiplies our joys and assets. It frees us from the enslaving habits of thought-taking for material things which pervert our sense of enjoyment and give us a false sense of possession.

On page 5 of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" Mary Baker Eddy makes this enlightening statement: "Wholly apart from this mortal dream, this illusion and delusion of sense, Christian Science comes to reveal man as God's image, His idea, coexistent with Him—God giving all and man having all that God gives." Real things are the ideas of Spirit, and are spiritual, unlimited, and indestructible. These real spiritual ideas the ideal man possesses and enjoys by reflection. We can utilize this truth, but not to the exclusion or deprivation of our brother man. Since happiness, health, intelligence, success, and power as real states or qualities of spiritual consciousness are unbounded, it is divinely natural that all of us shall richly enjoy them. No matter how much health or happiness one individual enjoys, he never can deprive anyone else of them; and this is true of all real things. As we possess the spirit of Christ, Truth, we are enabled to enjoy the ideas of Soul.

In material sense there seem to be limitation, competition, and despotism. These baneful propensities spring from the illusion that matter is substantial and real, having intelligence and power, and that man is material. They result in a deflection from the true idea of possession and enjoyment, and cause us to believe that matter is substance, that possession is monopoly, self-will, and domination, and that enjoyment is self-indulgence.

In defining the word "illusion" a dictionary makes this statement: "All perception by the senses has more or less of an illusory character." This is an admission that material sense is more or less illusory. If we wish to experience stability we must gain, through Christian Science, an understanding of the divine facts of being. Consequently, the less faith in, and dependence on, materiality an individual possesses, the easier it is for him to escape the baneful consequences of erring aims and conclusions.

Turning from the materially speculative view, let us enjoy the possession of a brighter, more spiritual view, which Christian Science affords. In the Science of being we find one infinite creator, God, who makes all, including man, after His own nature. This divine creation, evolved by omniscient Mind, is perpetually under the benign and wise control of its creator. Furthermore, Christian Science reveals man to be the true, permanent, and indestructible expression of infinite Life. This real man possesses by reflection all that God gives; and, consequently, he radiates the benevolent qualities of omnipresent Love as he receives them; he cannot restrict, store, or dull them. The qualities of creative Principle are active, useful, and permanent. Mrs. Eddy says (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 247), "Being possesses its qualities before they are perceived humanly." Christian Science brings to human view the eternal facts and nature of God, man, and the universe.

As we see that spiritual ideas constitute our real being, and that the opposite material beliefs are untrue, we are in a position to enjoy the outpouring bliss which infinite divine Principle bestows upon man, His representative. In reality, we are maintained by perfect Love, directed by unerring Mind, and tabernacled in immortal Life. What more than the realization of this fact could we possibly desire or possess? We need to be in constant, conscious possession of these facts, with which to counteract the erroneous influence of material beliefs.

We do not obtain immunity from false beliefs by ignoring them, but by understanding their unreality. Thus we see that our true possessions, which we are to enjoy, are not subject to superstition; that they are not liable to depreciation or loss; and that divine law, effectively applied to human problems, destroys the illusive influence and the mistaken theories of mortal mind.

As we change our sense of possession from a material to a spiritual basis, we shall find our joy and satisfaction increasing, for nothing good can be withheld from us. The material senses with their fantastic inventions—limitation, lack, poverty—will lose their hold over us, since we are realizing that in our real being we are controlled by spiritual sense. As we learn to look to inexhaustible Principle, the one real cause or source, we shall find ourselves in possession of everything essential to our well-being. Mankind must awake to the truth, cease regarding itself as material, with material desires and possessions, and gain the true sense of man as the representative of immortal Soul, in possession, through reflection, of divine understanding and substance.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

ОБЛАДАНИЕ И НАСЛАЖДЕНИЕ

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

В СВОЕМ первом послании к Тимофею, Павел дает следующий мудрый совет (6:17) "Богатых в настоящем веке увещевай, чтоб они не высоко думали о себе и уповали не на богатство неверное, но на Бога живого, дающего нам все обильно для наслаждения." Духовное чувство обладания и наслаждения становится нам доступным тогда, когда мы отказываемся от тех узких взглядов, которые нам предписаны нашими внешними чувствами, и соглашаемся принять духовную точку зрения бессмертного Разума. Обладание в истинном смысле этого слова, не заключает в себе таких понятий, как алчность, соперничество или монополия. Наш любящий Отец дает всем нам "все обильно для наслаждения."

Христианская Наука показывает нам, что отражая духовно истинное, мы и обладаем тем, что истинно, то есть духовными качествами. Этим путем мы приумножаем наши радости и наши владения, а также освобождаемся от рабской привычки все время думать о материальных вещах, что искажает в нашем понятии чувство наслаждения и дает нам ложное представление о чувстве обладания.

На странице 5 книги "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" Мэри Бэкер Эдди дает следующее раз'яснение: "Абсолютно вне этого смертного сна, вне иллюзии и обмана чувств, Христианская Наука явилась к нам для того, чтобы открыть нам человека, подобного Богу, Его идею, сосуществующую с Ним—открыть нам Бога, дарующего все и человека, получающего все, что Бог дарует." Истинные вещи суть идеи Духа, духовные беспредельные и неразрушимые. Этими подлинными духовными идеями человек обладает и наслаждается, отражая их в себе. Мы можем пользоваться этой истиной, не лишая однако пользования ею нашего брата человека и не в ущерб ему. Так как счастье, здоровье, разум, успех и могущество беспредельны в смысле истинных условий или качеств духовного сознания, то божественно-естественно, чтобы все мы пользовались ими в изобилии. Сколько-бы здоровья или счастья не имел отдельный человек, никто от этого пострадать не может—и это одинаково верно относительно всех истинных вещей. Обладая духом Христа, Истины, мы можем наслаждаться идеями Души.

В смысле материальном у нас повидимому имеются ограничения, соревнования, деспотизм. Эти пагубные наклонности возникают на почве иллюзорных представлений о материальном человеке и о материи, имеющей сущность и реальность, разум и силу. Следствием этих наклонностей происходит уклонение от настоящей идеи обладания и наслаждения, в силу чего мы верим, что материя есть сущность, что обладание есть исключительное право, своеволие и владычество и что наслаждение есть удовлетворение наших желаний.

Определяя слово "иллюзия" один словарь говорит следующее: "Все восприятия посредством внешних чувств имеют более или менее иллюзорный характер." Не есть-ли это признание, что наши внешние чувства более или менее иллюзорны? Чтобы чувствовать себя устойчиво, мы должны научиться понимать, благодаря Христианской Науке, божественные факты бытия. Следовательно чем человек меньше полагается на материальность и верит ей, тем легче ему избежать тех пагубных последствий, к которым его приводят обманчивые стремления и цели.

Отвернувшись от материальной спекулятивной точки зрения, будем наслаждаться обладанием более светлых, более духовных перспектив, даваемых нам Христианской Наукой. В Науке бытия мы видим единого бесконечного творца, Бога, который создает все, включая и человека, согласно Своей собственной природе. Эта божественная вселенная, созданная всеведующим Разумом, находится постоянно под благотворным и мудрым контролем своего творца. Далее, Христианская Наука открывает нам, что человек есть подлинное, постоянное и неразрушимое выражение бесконечной Жизни. Отражая в себе Бога, этот истинный человек обладает всем, что Бог дает. Следовательно истинный человек излучает благие качества вездесущей Любви по мере получения их; он не может ни сократить их в количестве, ни накопить их, ни заставить потускнеть. Качества творческого Принципа активны, полезны и прочны. Mrs. Эдди говорит (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures стр. 247): "Бытие обладает своими качествами прежде, чем они обнаруживаются почеловечески." Христианская Наука доводит до сведения человека вечные факты о Боге, человеке и вселенной, и их сущность.

Поняв, что духовные идеи составляют наше подлинное бытие и что противоположные материальные верования ложны, мы получаем возможность наслаждаться обильными благами, которыми бесконечный божественный Принцип одаряет человека, Своего представителя. В действительности нас поддерживает совершенная Любовь, нами управляет непогрешимый Разум, и мы пребываем в бессмертной Жизни. Сознавать этот факт, обладать пониманием этого факта—можем ли мы желать большего? М. должны постоянно и сознательно быть во всеоружии, этих фактов, чтобы противодействовать ложному влиянию материальных верований.

Мы освобождаемся от ложных верований не тем, что не замечаем их, а тем, что видим их нереальность. Тогда мы начинаем понимать, что наше настоящее имущество, которым мы можем пользоваться, не подвластно суеверию и не может быть обесценено или утрачено, и что божественный закон, успешно примененный для разрешения жизненных задач человека, уничтожает обманчивое влияние и ошибочные теории смертного разума.

Когда мы переводим наше понятие об обладании с материальной основы на духовную, то наши радости и удовольствия увеличиваются, ибо мы не можем быть лишены ничего хорошего. Наши внешние чувства с их фантастической изобретательностью по части всяких ограничений, недостатка и бедности потеряют свою власть над нами лишь только мы поймем, что в нашем истинном существовании мы управляемы духовными чувствами. По мере того, как мы научаемся обращаться к неисчерпаемому Принципу, к единой подлинной первопричине, или единому источнику, мы отдаем себе отчет, что мы обладаем всем необходимым для нашего существования. Род людской должен очнуться, узнать правду и расстаться со своим представлением о человеке материальном, имеющим материальные желания и материальные обладания, расстаться с этим представлением в пользу истинного понятия о человеке, как представителе бессмертной Души, обладающем, через отражение и себе, божественным пониманием и божественной сущностью.

Справки относительно литературы по Христианской Науки на этом языке могут быть получаемы путем письменного обращения к Издательскому Обществу Христианской Науки, (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Resources of the First Paint-Box

DO YOU remember your first real paint-box? The picture of mine is still vividly before me. It had twelve colours, ten in little china pans—cobalt, Prussian blue, vermilion, crimson lake, light red, yellow ochre, gamboge, lemon yellow, sap green and emerald green; and, more thrilling than these, two squeezable metal tubes flanking the china pans, one of Chinese white and one of sepia.

I have had many interesting adventures in the long years that stretch out from that paint-box and have often been roused to great heights of mental excitement, but I doubt very much whether I ever had an adventure so exciting—so intoxicating—as was the voyage of discovery I made long ago in my Age of Innocence among these doubtful and pungent pigments. There were two camel-hair brushes thrown in with the box, one in a metal ferule, the other in a quill. The metal ferule seemed the more grown-up of the two, and, when I actually held it between my fingers and got a glass of water and began to paint a real picture (for I do not count the infantile practice of 'filling in' figures printed in outline in a book) the excitement was overmastering. My heart beat fast and I felt a tingling and a throbbing as at some delicious but almost unlawful enterprise. . . .

This is a great deal to claim for cheap paints, but, no, not too much. Even after the disillusionments of life I have just the same feeling to-day when I squeeze the colours onto the palette. I feel that it is too good to be true that there is such jolly stuff in the world to play with—and I half shrink, too, from the uncharted and hazardous possibilities ahead. In the nursery days that I am talking about the thrill of the adventure was almost unbearable. (You had it too, hadn't you?) I remember the very smell of the emerald green. Above all, of course, the infinity of surprises that awaited me when I mixed blue and red and yellow and found a new world of sensation in their coalescence. Checks and disappointments there were too. I found that vermilion was something of a deceiver for all its bright coat; thin washes of it were watery, and all you got for sticking your brush (and far too tiny a brush it was, by the way) more deeply into the pan was a sadly lustreless paste. Lemon yellow too was a false friend (I wonder what it was made of); it soon went as hard as a brick, and you couldn't get a generous wash of it, scrub as you might. I learnt too, as the days went by, that crimson lake paled away to nothingness and that the heavenly yellow of gamboge changed into the forbidding colour of yesterday's mustard.

But, even so, the resources of the box were greater, not less, than the isolated colours promised. As for the outriders, the tubes of Chinese white and sepia, there was something almost sacrosanct about them. They were not lightly to be squeezed.—EDWIN GLASGOW, in "The Painter's Eye." (London: Faber & Faber.)

A Mounting Skylark Sings

WHEN a mounting skylark sings
In the sunlit summer morn,
I know that heaven is up on high,
And on the earth are fields of corn.

But when a nightingale sings
In the moonlit summer even,
I know not if earth is merely earth,
Only that heaven is heaven.

—CHRISTINA ROSSETTI, in "Sing-Song."

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Cry Against Nominator Tickets Widens; Split-up of Dolan Suit Is Threatened

Boston Today

Dever Will Buy Nominator Tickets

Although he has not yet received any, Attorney General Paul A. Dever announced today that he would be glad to buy some of the Roosevelt "nominator" tickets.

"I believe it is better to have one dollar contributions from those actively interested in the Democratic Party than to take large contributions from selfish interests," the Attorney General declared.

Asked whether he would permit the sale of tickets to his employees Mr. Dever said, "They will not be coerced into buying them, but I believe some will want to buy them."

When asked if Governor Curley had received any of the tickets John H. Backus, assistant secretary to the Chief Executive, said: "No, not that I know of. But they can shift the whole 100,000 here if they want to. I will buy 500 of them myself. I think New Bedford, my home city, would take 5000 of them.

Definite breaks in the Democratic pattern appeared imminent today as party officials and political appointees teetered on the fence over the National Committee's plan to finance its campaign by selling one dollar "Roosevelt presidential nominator" tickets.

From the national committee chairman, Postmaster General James A. Farley, down to minor officeholders, different views have

(Continued on Page 11, Column 2)

Suit Against Dolan Affected

A possible serious blow to a major portion of the city of Boston's $250,000 suit against Edmund L. Dolan and six other defendants was contained in a statement made today in Suffolk Superior Court by Judge Edward F. Hanify who is hearing the suit in a jury-waived session. Judge Hanify said that the court had not yet decided whether the city could in the same suit litigate over funds which it held outright and those which it controlled as a fiduciary.

By deciding that the city could not combine these two types of funds in the same case, Judge Hanify would throw out much of the testimony already given and would prolong the case greatly.

The city's contention is that Mr. Dolan, during his term as city treasurer under the administration of James M. Curley, profited illegally to the extent of $250,000 through the Legal Securities Corporation and other "dummy" firms.

Judge Hanify's statement was as follows:

"The court has heretofore ruled that the city, holding legal title to funds bequeathed to it under various wills or donated to it, is the proper party to sue for an accounting for profits allegedly made by its agent (Mr. Dolan) in dealing therewith. But there is a distinct question on which the court reserves its ruling.

"While the city holds legal title to all these funds, in some of these funds it may have the entire interest, legal and equitable, whereas in other funds it may hold legal title but as a fiduciary for charitable purposes.

"Whether the city can sue in one and the same action for an accounting for profits allegedly made by its agent in dealing with funds in which it has a complete interest as well as for an accounting for profits allegedly made by its agent in dealing with funds in which it holds legal title as trustee for charitable purposes, is a question upon which this court has not yet ruled and upon which counsel may be prepared to argue Monday morning."

Robert L. Emerson, one of the defendants and manager of the R. L. Emerson Company, successor firm to Legal Securities, brought to the stand a contract which provided that he was to receive 50 per cent of the profits from the firm which bore his name. It was brought out that Mr. Emerson had agreed not to take any part in transactions with three specific clients—the city of Boston, the State of Massachusetts and the Catholic Order of Foresters.

Testimony so far has not revealed that there were any other clients.

Mr. Emerson testified that previous to becoming manager of the R. L. Emerson Company, he had lunched with Mr. Dolan and J. Edgar Quinn, another defendant and self-designated manipulator of the Legal Securities Corporation. At the luncheon, Mr. Emerson stated, nothing was said about his becoming affiliated with Legal Securities.

A startling instance of the manner in which the Legal Securities Corporation made profits on sales to the city was brought out in testimony by Edward Ryan of New York, a broker for Lehman Brothers. Mr. Ryan produced records to show that his firm had sold at a loss $500,000 worth of South Carolina bonds and $1,000,000 worth of Arkansas bonds to the Legal Securities Corporation.

Previous testimony has disclosed that Legal Securities sold these same bonds to the city at a $12,000 profit in spite of the falling market.

A contradiction of testimony given earlier in the trial by Mr. Dolan was made during the questioning of Frank M. Andrews of Methuen. Mr. Andrews testified that he had visited the former city treasurer several times to interest him in purchasing City of Lawrence bonds, but that he had made no sales. Mr. Dolan had testified that representatives of Lawrence had come to him, not to sell bonds, but just "for advice."

By a Staff Photographer

At Harvard Commencement

Above—Recipients of Honorary Degrees. Front Row, Left to Right: Robert Maynard Hutchins, Thomas Sovereign Gates, President James Bryant Conant, Who Conferred the Degrees, Isaiah Bowman, Henry Knox Sherrill. Back Row, Left to Right: Frederick Robertson Griffin, Frank Baldwin Jewett, William Edwin Hall, George Macaulay Trevelyan, Elmer Drew Merrill, Samuel Eliot Morison.

Lower Left—Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, President Emeritus; Dr. James Bryant Conant, President, and Reginald Fitz in the Commencement Procession.

Lower Right—Gov. James M. Curley in the Procession.

Student Town Meeting on Air

From the assembly hall of the Frank A. Day Junior High School in Newtonville tomorrow morning, a "Student Town Meeting" will be sent out over 83 stations of the National Broadcasting Company.

The program, which is to be a discussion of whether the school day should be like the business day, without any homework, marks the first time that F. A. Day school has gone onto a nationwide hook-up. For three years, however, the youngsters at this school have been preparing scripts and presenting their own programs over WBZ.

Sound technicians will arrive at the school bright and early tomorrow morning to install telephone lines and microphones. The radiocast, which begins on WBZ at 11:30, is to be conducted by eight pupils. Following a general presentation of the pros and cons, there will be a question period from the floor, very much in the manner of the grown-up "Town Meeting of the Air."

The youth forum is quite a new idea, according to Russell V. Burkhard, principal of F. A. Day. So far, high schools in New York and Chicago have made air appearances.

"But we are only a junior high," added Mr. Burkhard, "so we feel that this is quite an honor, especially as the NBC is not even checking up on our script. The program is apparently being conducted with the idea of feeling out audience reaction in high schools throughout the country. It is all so new that we really haven't become accustomed to it yet."

John McNamara, program director of WBZ, will be at the school tomorrow morning to introduce the program and to take it off the air, Mr. Burkhard said.

Harvard Gifts Total $3,314,785

Gifts and legacies amounting to $2,208,596, to be applied to capital, and $1,106,189 for immediate use were announced today by Dr. James B. Conant, president of Harvard University, at the Alumni Association exercises, which were held in Sever Quadrangle.

Most of the gifts and legacies are incomes from estates. Gifts for immediate use came from such sources as the Automobile Manufavturers Association, associates of the Business School, the Commonwealth Fund, the Rockefeller Foundation, the Julius Rosenwald and William Ziegler Jr. funds.

The Class of 1911, the 25-year class, was scheduled to announce its gifts at the alumni meeting and while figures were not available it was estimated on the campus that the gift would amount to between $50,000 and $100,000.

In Sever Quadrangle the alumni heard Dr. Robert Maynard Hutchins, president of the University of Chicago, Samuel Eliot Morison, Harvard professor, and the Rt. Rev. Henry Knox Sherrill, bishop of the Episcopal Church of Massachusetts, all honorary degree recipients, generally urge academic freedom for the nation's colleges.

Legislature Can Call Itself

The Supreme Judicial Court today ruled that the General Court can be reassembled after proroguing without direction of the Governor.

The Supreme Court's opinion was given to the House of Representatives today on an order adopted on a motion of Representative George Demeter, after the Legislature in joint convention recorded itself in favor of biennial sessions.

The court informed the House that two courses, under the Constitution, are open for convening the Legislature.

First: To have the Legislature, before prorogation, approve a measure setting the date for the next session.

Second: To have the Legislature adopt a joint resolution to have the members announce their preference for the date of a new session. Under this plan the General Court would meet on a date selected by a majority of the members of both branches.

The justices said in part: ". . . We think that the General Court, being organized and in session, may also judge necessary that it assemble during the period after prorogation and before the expiration of the term for which its members have been elected. We are of opinion, also, that by joint resolution or rules the General Court may prescribe means for the expression by every one of its members of preference as to the date of such assembling by signature to some paper or papers and the accurate accounting of such manifestation or preference, and that the General Court shall be convened upon the date preferred by a majority of the members of each branch as shown by such signature."

Under the plan for biennial sessions, the Legislature would meet once every two years unless called together in special session by the Governor.

The Constitution has provided for years that the Legislature can call itself together but this provision not only does not specify the manner in which a new session should be called, but the provision has never been exercised or previously interpreted by the Supreme Court.

Five Indicted On Beano Charges

Five indictments in connection with last September's $50,000 Beano party at the Church of Our Lady of the Angels in Worcester were reported in by the Federal Grand Jury today to Judge George C. Sweeney.

Thus the first judicial step was taken in bringing before the court persons who the Government alleges used the mails to conduct a fake Beano party and a fake lottery. Henry M. Leen, who is prosecuting the case, stated that 2,000,000 were sold for the Worcester party at 50 cents each. The prizes for the whole lottery totaled only $50,200. Tickets were sold in Massachusetts and in surrounding states.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Showers this afternoon and tonight, probably followed by clearing, and cooler by late Friday; moderate southerly winds, shifting to northwesterly.

Vermont: Showers are probable tonight and Friday; cooler Friday and in northwest portion tonight.

All Other New England States: Showers tonight and Friday; cooler in the interior Friday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong southerly winds, shifting to northwest over the south portion Friday; showers tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	70	79	Minneapolis	52	70
Bermuda	76	82	New Orleans	80	92
Chicago	56	92	New York	66	78
Denver	68	90	Norfolk	74	84
Helena	46	80	Philadelphia	72	84
Jacksonville	78	92	St. Louis	66	98
Kansas City	64	96	San Francisco	56	72
Los Angeles	65	80	Washington	78	86
Miami	82	82			

A—9 a. m., D. S. T., June 18.
B—Maximum, June 17.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 11:27 p. m.; height, 11.4 feet
Friday, 12:05 a. m.; height, 9.7 feet
Light all vehicles at 8:24 p. m.

Harvard Gives 1965 Degrees In All Schools

Graduate, Law and Business Departments Hold Chief Representation

Honorary Degrees

Doctor of Laws

Thomas Sovereign Gates, Philadelphia, president, University of Pennsylvania.

Isaiah Bowman, Baltimore, president, Johns Hopkins University.

Robert Maynard Hutchins, Chicago, president, University of Chicago.

Doctor of Letters

George Macaulay Trevelyan, Cambridge, England, Regius Professor of Modern History at Cambridge University.

Samuel Eliot Morison, Boston, Professor of History and official historian at Harvard University.

Doctor of Science

Elmer Drew Merrill, Cambridge, Mass., Professor of Botany and Administrator of Botanical Collections at Harvard University.

Frank Baldwin Jewett, New York City, electrical engineer and president of the Bell Telephone Laboratories.

Doctor of Divinity

Henry Knox Sherrill, Boston, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Massachusetts.

Frederick Robertson Griffin, Philadelphia, minister of First Unitarian Church of Philadelphia.

Master of Arts

William Edwin Hall, New York City, lawyer and corporation official.

With traditional pageantry and pomp, Harvard University today conducted its Commencement exercises, conferring degrees on 1965 students.

Of this number 782 were Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science degrees. The Graduate School awarded 123 Master of Arts and 107 Doctor of Philosophy degrees. Engineering graduated eight Bachelors of Science, 36 Masters of Science in Engineering and nine Doctors of Science. The Law School conferred 397 Bachelor of Law, 15 Master of Law and three Doctor of Jurisprudence degrees. The School of Business Administration graduated 241 and awarded two degrees of Doctor of Commercial Science.

Twenty-one students received the highest scholastic distinction of

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Seventh German Yacht Arrives

Germany's seventh entry in the Newport-to-Bermuda yacht race reached Boston today from Hamburg on deck of the Hamburg American Line freighter Osiris, only four days before the start of the race at noon next Monday.

It is the 10-year-old ketch Susewind, owned and skippered by Capt. Karl Gatz, who accompanied the yacht with four members of its crew aboard the Osiris. The yacht is 45 feet long over all, 36½ feet on the waterline, 12 feet beam, and will be sailed from Boston to Newport as quickly as the masts are stepped and sails bent.

Woman Enters Yard; Epoch at Harvard

A WOMAN was escorted through the Yard on commencement day, today, for the first time, it is believed, in the history of the event. Long established tradition has always dictated that the Yard be reserved exclusively for men during the commencement exercises. The epoch-making visitor was the Governor's daughter, Mrs. Mary Curley Donnelly.

Governor Curley's party came in two cars—the first containing the Governor himself, and the second his daughter. George Baker, one of the aides, escorted Mrs. Donnelly through the Yard to her seat in Sever Quadrangle.

Women graduates and students at the various schools in the university usually enter Sever Quadrangle only.

State Deputies Stand Guard As Marble Quarries Operate; Vermont Situation Criticized

Company and Labor Still in Conflict as State Government Fails to Take Any Action to Force Arbitration of Seven-Month Dispute

This is the last of two articles by a staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor discussing a seven-month strike in Vermont marble quarries.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

RUTLAND, Vt., June 18—All but 125 of the 900 workers who went on strike last November are back at their jobs in the quarries and plants of the Vermont Marble Company, but because of several sharp clashes between strikers and state deputies last December and January, the seven-month dispute still continues.

Although the company's plants outwardly present a picture of industrial harmony today, the unrecognized union workers, company executives, and state authorities are watching the tremulous situation in West Rutland, where 125 men are still holding out and state deputies stand guard in company houses.

The serious clashes between deputies and strikers which first broke out in December, recurred at frequent intervals during the winter and spring. The most serious of these aggravations occurred on Jan. 7 at a West Rutland railroad crossing when a serious fight, in which five workers were injured, took place.

The general situation was analyzed by John C. Lawson, Vermont representative of the American Federation of Labor. His opinion carries weight. Officials of both the State and the Vermont Marble Company have endorsed him as a "capable" union leader who "tries to be fair."

First, he pointed out, the State should have shown better judgment in selecting deputies, several of whom were arrested for intoxication. (One such officer was discharged by the Attorney General.) Next, declared Mr. Lawson, a rag peddler, an innocent bystander, was clubbed by deputies during one melee, evidence to him that deputies were often too eager in enforcement of their duties.

Detention Criticized

There was no need, he pointed out, for strikers, when arrested, to be detained at the office of the Vermont Marble Company in West Rutland and questioned there by deputies for several hours, as was often the case, before being taken to the Rutland County jail.

"It is not always possible to get a group of 100 men all of 'A-Number-One' caliber," stated Attorney General Lawrence W. Jones, in answer to Mr. Lawson's criticism that the state deputies—who so far have cost Vermont about $20,000—were occasionally intoxicated.

The deputies were essential, he declared, to preserve law and order in Vermont, protect the property of the Vermont Marble Company as well as any individuals who chose to disregard the strike and continue at work. As the strike was prolonged into December and January,

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Reunions Called In New England By Laurel Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 18—By the end of Laurel Week, which begins tomorrow, more than 40,000 laurel plants will have been set out along Massachusetts highways by the State Highway Department in co-operation with the Westfield River Parkway Association.

Although this is the fourth year in which Laurel Week has been celebrated by the setting out of additional plants, it will be the first time that a "Laurel Queen" is crowned.

The coronation will take place on Saturday in the laurel maze of "Happy Uplands" at the Four Corners in Worthington. It will be the culminating event of a "Laurel Junket," which is to start at 1:30 p. m. from Grandmother's Garden in Westfield and is to proceed through the hill-town sections of Worthington.

Along the Rivers

Throughout the week church and other groups in the hill towns bordering the Connecticut Valley will hold various assemblages and suppers. At all of them there will be an effort to retain the simplicity of food, clothing and decoration typical of old New England villages.

The biggest of the planting ceremonies will take place tomorrow afternoon along "Laurel Way" on route 20 between Westfield and Huntington. New plants will also be set out at the Orange and Belchertown-Pelham ends of the Daniel Shays Highway, skirting the Swift River Valley.

Where Shays Took Stand

The Daniel Shays Highway planting is attracting the special interest of Springfield citizens, since it was on a spot now known as Benton Lawn, near the Springfield Armory, that Shays and his embattled farmers from western Massachusetts met the government troops in combat in 1787.

There will also be a special tour, in connection with the Springfield Tercentennary, to visit the more than 1000 shrubs planted last year along the North Branch Parkway—now in bloom for the first time.

Lake Shore Theater Opens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTFORD, Mass., June 18 — J C. Nugent, well-known playwright and character actor, opened in his new comedy, "Mr. Shaddy," at the Lake Shore Theater at Westford last night, and continues throughout the remainder of the week.

Mr. Nugent is the author of "Kempy" and "The Poor Nut" as well as a score of other plays.

Boston Veterans Get $6,000,000 In Bonus Checks

Out from post offices in the Greater Boston postal area marched an army of letter carriers this morning, carrying to more than 43,000 local World War veterans United States Treasury checks totaling approximately $6,000,000. For veterans who have certified their bonds, this act marked the end of the trail in the long bonus process, as far as Uncle Sam was concerned. The rest is up to the soldiers—to cash their checks and to spend the money wisely.

The rush by the veterans to speed immediate payment of the adjusted service bonus payment has been so intense that within 48 hours after the bonds were delivered, certification stations in the local zone reported that 125,000 had surrendered their bonds, representing $72,500,000, or almost half of the total amount to be distributed to veterans in New England.

Big Rush Is Over

With this first rush, however, the budren on the certification stations seemed to be lessening. In fact, Boston's acting postmaster, Peter F Tague, has announced that tonight six of these stations will be closed, and that all will be discontinued at the end of the week. The stations to be closed this evening include: John A. Andrews School, South Boston; Henry L. Pierce School, Dorchester; Mary Curley School, Jamaica Plain; Charles Sumner School, Roslindale; Tileston School, Mattapan, and the Eliot School, North End.

Beginning tomorrow, any veterans in these districts who wish their bonds certified must visit the post office at which they receive their regular mail or the certification office on the third floor of the Federal Building in Boston.

Delay Is Explained

Many local veterans were disappointed yesterday when they did not receive their checks, in spite of the fact that they could not have cashed them in Boston due to the legal holiday. The explanation for the non-delivery came from Mr. Tague who declared that the checks left the Federal Building early in the morning, but failed to reach the postoffices and substations in time to catch the 8 a. m. delivery, the only one in Boston on Bunker Hill Day. These checks were delivered this morning, in addition to 8000 additional checks written yesterday.

Trade "Boom" Lags

Despite the rush by the veterans to cash their bonds, the expected increase in business has not been as large as many enterprising merchants had expected. The majority of veterans seem to be concerned with squaring old debts, such as time payments on furniture or automobiles, and many have expressed the opinion that the business upturn will come only after these debts are settled.

Complaints have been received by Col. William J. Blake, head of the veterans' administration in Boston, regarding the amount which some veterans received in bonds. Quite a few have felt that they did not receive the full amount to which they were entitled.

Interest Charges Deducted

Colonel Blake explained that in most instances the seeming shortage was caused by the amount of interest charges deducted from the payment when veterans received loans on the certificates. According to the Colonel, many veterans believed that all interest charges on loans made on the certificates were waived regardless of the date the loan was made, an entirely incorrect view.

The correct status, he continued, is that any veteran who made his loan before Sept. 30, 1931, was charged interest from the date the loan was made up through Sept. 30, 1931. The interest charges varied anywhere from 3½ to 5½ per cent, depending upon what rate was in effect at the time of the loan.

Saltonstall Favored by G.O.P. Rule

Committee Decides to Put Naming of Governor Before Senator

Convention Opens With Marr in Chair

Possible Entrance of Bates Into Contest Complicates Situation

By Edgar M. Mills

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 18—Representative Leverett Saltonstall of Newton, candidate for Governor, today scored the first victory of the Republican preprimary convention when the rules committee adopted rules placing the nomination of a gubernatorial candidate first and that of a senatorial candidate last.

This rule was adopted without an open fight from the forces of Sinclair Weeks, former Mayor of Newton, a senatorial candidate, to force the nomination of Senator first, although early in the campaign it was expected Mr. Weeks would make a fight for this order in the attempt to gain every possible advantage.

Eliminated Danger

The adoption of the rule eliminated any danger to the Saltonstall gubernatorial candidacy resulting from the possible prior nomination of Mr. Weeks, another Newton man, for Senator. If there is any advantage for a Newton man, it belongs now to Speaker Saltonstall. There has been the talk that the convention will not nominate two Newton men for the two major positions.

The convention opened shortly after noon, with Vernon W. Marr, chairman of the Republican State Committee, presiding as temporary chairman.

By meeting at noon today the Republicans got under way nearl 24 hours earlier than their Democratic colleagues two weeks ago. The Democrats did not start their convention until 2:15 on Friday. Thus it appears the Republicans may clean up most of their business late Friday night. It appears certain that all business will be cleared by noon Saturday at the latest.

Convention Opened

Mr. Marr, in opening the convention, likened the Curley Administration in Massachusetts to that of Huey Long in Louisiana.

"For 18 months," he said, "we have endured an Administration which has earned our State the title of 'Northern Louisiana.' For three long years in the United States, and for many long months in Massachusetts we have engaged in a struggle to maintain our civil rights and liberties. But for an aggressive opposition policy, a wideawake press and live radio service we would have no more freedom."

He read a telegram from Frank Knox, Republican vice-presidential nominee, who had been invited to the convention. He said he could not be present but by claiming Massachusetts for the Republicans.

Early Nomination

As the convention warmed up, a rumor spread among the delegates that the Saltonstall forces would seek to force nomination of a gubernatorial candidate this afternoon, in order to catch the Haigis camp in a weakened condition. The report was that the Saltonstall men knew they could win with many Haigis delegates still on their way to the convention.

However, most delegates discounted the report, believing the Saltonstall men would meet severe opposition. Some among the delegates believed such a move to railroad the convention would result in the Speaker's defeat in the primaries.

Meanwhile the forces of Warren L. Bishop, gubernatorial candidate, were debating whether to carry to the floor of the convention their fight for a resolution favoring the abolition of the pre-primary convention system. They base their attack on the charge that "this is not a convention but an auction," with votes going to the highest bidder.

Keynote Speech

The keynote speech was delivered by Frederick Butler, Essex county commissioner, who was elected permanent chairman of the convention. Aiming his attack at Governor Curley, he said, "We start this campaign determined to rid Massachusetts of the man responsible for the most disgraceful administratioh in its long history. Two years ago it was predicted that should he be given the power, what were admitted to be reprehensible city hall practices would be carried to the State House. Can I not now confidentially assert that even the most dire predictions then made have not only come true, but have been exceeded many times. Can any citizen of Massachusetts now deny that in arrogance, ruthlessness and profligacy James M. Curley has surpassed all expectations?"

Boom for Bates

The convention opened astride a last-minute boom for Mayor George J. Bates as a candidate for Governor. While refusing to campaign openly for the endorsement, Mayor Bates declared he would accept the nomination if the convention drafted him.

At the same time a "Stop Saltonstall" drive was under way in an effort to block Representative Leverett Saltonstall, the leading candidate for Governor. The drive is being pushed by the followers of John W. Haigis, former State Treasurer, and the man conceded to be the closest contender of the leading Speaker Saltonstall.

In some quarters the "Stop Saltonstall" movement was indicative

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What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Movies

MODERN—Joe E. Brown in "Sons o' Guns." 9, 11:32 a. m., 2:04, 4:36, 7:08, 9:40. Also "Champagne Charlie," featuring Paul Cavanagh and Helen Wood. 10:27 a. m., 12:59, 3:30, 6:03, 8:35.

UNIVERSITY—H. G. Well's "Things to Come." 3, 6:10, 9:50. Also "Big Brown Eyes," with Joan Bennett and Gary Cooper. 1:35, 4:45, 8.

SOUTH STATION THEATER — "Major Bowes," "Pathe Topics," "P's and Cues," "Stranger Than Fiction," "The Poodle," latest newsreels and other shorts.

FINE ARTS—"Cloistered," depicting life in a French convent. Directed by Robert Alexander (English titles.) 1:10, 3, 4:50, 6:40, 8:25 10:10. Mickey Mouse in technicolor, "Mickey's Band Concert," "Treasurer's Report," and other shorts.

EXETER—Mae Clarke and Phillips Holmes in "The House of a Thousand Candles." 1:55, 4:50, 7:50. Also "Petticoat Fever," with Robert Montgomery and Myrna Loy. 1:20, 6:15, 9:15.

BOSTON—"Two in Revolt." 10:15 a. m., 1:35, 5:50, 8:20. Also "Show Boat," starring Irene Dunne, Allan Jones and Paul Robeson. 1:13, 3, 6:20, 9:40.

FREMONT — "Shark Island," with Warner Baxter and Gloria Stuart. 9, 11:47 a. m., 2:57, 6:19, 9:41. Also "If You Could Only Cook." 10:35 a. m., 1:29, 4:51, 8:13. Tomorrow: Eddie Cantor in "Strike Me Pink." Also "Registered Nurse," with Bebe Daniels.

MEMORIAL—"Let's Sing Again," starring Bobby Green. 10:23 a. m., 1:20, 4:17, 7:14, 10:11. Also "Bunker Bean." 11:51 a. m., 2:48, 5:45, 8:42. Tomorrow: "It's Love Again," featuring Jessie Matthews and Robert Young. Also "Chatterbox," with Anne Shirley and Phillips Holmes.

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY—"Early to Bed," featuring Mary Boland and Charles Ruggles. Fenway: 2:50, 5:44, 8:37. Paramount: 9:25 a. m., 12:10, 2:55, 5:40, 8:29. Also Mary Ellis and Walter Pidgeon in "Fatal Lady." Fenway: 1:25, 4:18, 7:10, 10:04. Paramount: 10:43 a. m., 1:28, 4:13, 6:58, 9:43.

Radio Programs
On Page 11

Tonight at the Pops

SYMPHONY HALL—Russian Programme. 8:30.

Procession of the Sardar Ippolitov-Ivanov
"Romeo and Juliet," Overture-Fantasia Tchaikovsky
"The Music Box" ..... Liadov
Soviet Iron Works ..... Mossolov
"The Golden Age," Ballet Suite Shostakovitch
Dubinushka, Russian Song Arranged by Jacchia
Marche Slave ..... Tchaikovsky
Waltz of the Flowers, from the Ballet, "Nutcracker" ..... Tchaikovsky
Prelude in C-sharp minor..Rachmaninoff
"Orgy of the Spirits," from the Oriental Suite, "Noure and Anitra"..... Ilynsky

METROPOLITAN—Robert Taylor and Loretta Young in "Private Number." 11:24 a. m., 2:07, 4:50, 7:42, 10:25. Stage: The Pickens Sisters featured in "Broadway Glamour." Tomorrow: Marion Davies and Dick Powell in "Hearts Divided." Stage: Robert L. Ripley's "Believe It or Not Revue." Orchestra conducted by Fabien Sevitzky.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—Sylvia Sidney and Spencer Tracy in "Fury." Orpheum: 9:50 a. m. Both theaters: 1, 4:05, 7:10, 10:25. Also "Speed" with James Stuart and Wendy Barrie. Both theaters: 11:45 a. m., 2:50, 5:55, 9. Tomorrow: "Sins of Man," starring Jean Hersholt. Also "Half Angel," with Frances Dee, Brian Don Levy and Charles Butterworth.

UPTOWN—"The Golden Arrow." 1, 4, 7:20, 10:30. Also "Things to Come." 2:35, 5:35, 8:45.

COOLIDGE CORNER — "Here Comes Trouble," with Paul Kelly. 2:10, 5:10, 8:15. Also "Things to Come." 3:25, 6:30, 9:35.

Tomorrow

WPA CONCERT — Commonwealth Concert Band, Alphonso D'Avino, conductor. Parkman Bandstand, Boston Common. Noon.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS —"Early Italian Paintings" guidance tour by Miss Maginnis. 11 a. m.

NATIONAL LEAGUE FIELD — Baseball game, Boston Bees vs. Cincinnati Reds. 3.

MECHANICS BUILDING—Boston National Home Show. 1 to 10:30 p. m. Continues through Saturday.

State Deputies Stand Guard As Marble Quarries Operate

(Continued from Page 9)

Mr. Jones explained, many workers sought to return to their jobs but were harassed by the picket lines.

Can Expect Protection

"If any man wants to work in a factory in Vermont," continued the Attorney General, "he can expect full protection for that privilege under our state laws. That is my job and I intend to enforce it."

Mr. Lawson defended labor's side of this issue by maintaining that while the Vermont Marble Company was financially stable, the employees were forced by necessity, against their will, to return to work. Only union funds from outside Vermont, he said, kept workers from going hungry—while company and state detectives were paid $6 a day.

Without mentioning the incident of the rag peddler, Mr. Jones defended the action of his deputies in taking the arrested strikers to the West Rutland office of the Vermont Marble Company, the "precinct station," as a normal step preliminary to the trip to the county jail.

Capping Disorders

Capping the disorders of the spring were two important cases: the assault of Carl Peterson, a "scab" or "bozo" as they are called in Vermont, on March 2; and the dynamiting of an unused railroad bridge near a company quarry in April.

The assault case was first tried in municipal court in Rutland by State's Attorney Asa S. Bloomer, admittedly an objector to labor conditions as imposed by the Vermont Marble Company and openly a political rival of Attorney General Jones.

In municipal court one of five defendants was tried and the jury disagreed on a verdict. Almost immediately Mr. Jones took over the case, tried the five together in the Rutland County Court and won a conviction.

Breach of Peace

The five were found guilty of "breach of the peace," a broad statute under Vermont law, and were sentenced to state's prison from one to two years, although the victim of assault had not been seriously injured.

While this case was before the courts, three dynamitings took place in the vicinity of Rutland. No great damage was done at any time. Two men were arrested. State's Attorney Bloomer, while prosecuting the case, found that pictures of automobile tire tracks of the defendant's car, made in a fresh snowfall, were confusing, and advised the jury to this effect. The men were not convicted.

Such action on the part of a prosecuting attorney aroused considerable interest in this chapter of the case and Attorney Bloomer was harshly criticized for "playing politics," meaning that he was seeking labor's vote in the elections of next autumn.

Answering Charge

In answer to this charge, Mr. Bloomer stated that "curiously enough, since the five men were convicted for assault we have had only one further minor dynamiting episode, and in not one of the previous explosions was really serious damage done."

Meanwhile, as the strike had dragged on throughout the winter months, union officials had repeatedly sought the aid of Gov. Charles M. Smith to arrest the strike and force a settlement. Previously, the Governor had sent Commissioner of Industries Clarence R. White, generally accepted as a Proctor appointee, to investigate and prepare a public report.

On Jan. 26, Commissioner White finally published this report, in which he admits he spent scarcely 24 hours of investigation in the vicinity of the difficulties, and which contained the following significant suggestions:

Up to Company

"Whether or not the company wishes to submit the question of wages to arbitration is for the company alone to decide . . ."

"In the present situation upon the basis of Labor's claim regarding rates and average hours I think the company should regard the wages paid as low and inadequate."

"An interested observer . . . stated it to be his opinion that some of the detectives had conducted themselves in an overbearing manner."

"If such a belligerent attitude is the case I am inclined to think that such an attitude should be discouraged in the interest of peace and order."

Governor Criticized

Frequently since this report was issued Governor Smith has been criticized by many outside Vermont for his reticence to call the parties together and virtually force a settlement. Attorney General Jones has declared that the Governor has not power to do this under Chapter 269 of the public laws.

State's Attorney Bloomer, to the contrary, declares that Chapter 269 specifically gives the Governor such power ". . . to investigate and report on a controversy if in his opinion it seriously affects or seriously threatens to affect the public welfare."

"And who," asks Mr. Bloomer, "can deny that Vermont's public welfare has not been endangered in part this winter?"

Not "Proctor Man"

Governor Smith, who defeated an official of the Vermont Marble Company for the Republican nomination for the office he now holds, is therefore not regarded as a "Proctor man." However, he has accepted the Attorney General's interpretation of the public laws, and he has accepted Commissioner White's report of his investigation. Court proceedings and dynamiting episodes to the contrary, the Governor has stated that he feels settlement should be brought about by the disputing parties themselves.

When union leaders found out that state aid thus had been virtually denied them, they sought federal assistance. To their dismay, they were told by A. Howard Myers, New England Regional Director of the National Labor Relations Board at Boston, that the Supreme Court decision, invalidating the Guffey Coal Act, holds true in the case of marble, while, like coal, cannot be regarded as interstate commerce. Therefore, the labor board has no jurisdiction and cannot under any circumstances intervene.

Leaders Checkmated

Since these futile efforts, union leaders have been checkmated from acting further for settlement and the situation of the winter months appears little altered from the situation of today. That is:

All but 125 of the 900 who went on strike are back at work. New men are being trained for the labor jobs in the quarries.

The company refuses to admit that there is a strike.

Of the 115 deputies hired last winter, only about half have been discharged.

The company states that soon the strikers at West Rutland will be evicted from the company houses.

Labor leaders declare that they will not give up their efforts to force a signed agreement and eventual wage raises for the workers, despite its long adamant stand. They say that if eviction occurs at West Rutland a crisis more serious than at any previous time will be precipitated.

Company Position

Of the two parties involved, the Vermont Marble Company has thus far received the most criticism in the newspapers and magazines. As chairman of the board of directors of the company, Frank C. Partridge states the company's position:

"We are faced with competition from southern marble quarries. Down there the wage scale for quarrymen is only 30 cents an hour, contrasted to the 37½-cent rate we pay here in the North.

"The company has not paid dividends on its common stock since 1933, when the rate was $3 a share. Preferred stock dividends have been paid at 5 per cent out of a surplus earned over 20 years ago. We have had difficulty financially in protecting our huge $11,000,000 plant and property investment.

In No Position

"The company is in no position to increase wages at the present time, but is willing for a certified accountant, appointed by the Governor, to check its books to prove our heavy losses, provided that if this is proved, union leaders will then abandon their activities. The company does not recognize any strike today. Only one third of our employees ever left their posts.

"Of the 1100 workers in our plants today, which includes all classes, the average wage is about $21 a week. For quarry workers it is about $16 but it is true that of late this department of the company has not been able to provide steady work because of business conditions.

"The company provides its employees with a hospital, operated at lower cost than public institutions; it provides health insurance, workmen's compensation and a contributory pension system. Last year the company spent about $5000 for seed to enable its workers to plant gardens. In time we hope to raise all wages."

Labor's Attitude

In rebuttal, Mr. Lawson, spokesman for labor, replies:

"In 1933 our strike in the granite industry resulted in continued wage increases, despite the plea of southern competition. The Vermont Marble Company has paid dividends on preferred stock and deputies at $6 a day, when our quarry workers have earned from $2 or $3 a week up to $13 and $14 for several years.

"The company says it does not recognize any strike today. I ask them, why does it still keep deputies in company houses? The company says it provides pensions, a hospital, health insurance, fair hearings for worker's grievances, etc. I ask, why does the company refuse persistently to sign any agreement (closed shop and wage issues excluded) with the union, if it already has them?

"There would have been no strike whatsoever if the Vermont Marble Company had agreed to arbitrate the wage question alone. I know that just as sure as I am sitting here. The company would not even sit down and arbitrate any question."

In an interview at the marble office building of the Vermont Marble Company, Mr. Partridge asked:

"Do you believe that $16 a week for men supporting families who work underground in the clammy pits, dragging out blocks of marble with roaring machines is a fair wage, especially as the work is not steady?"

"In Vermont," Mr. Partridge answered, "$16 a week is a high wage for unskilled labor."

Echoes of the Ancient Stagecoach Resound Here

By a Staff Artist

The Wayside Inn at Sudbury, Mass.

A New England Album—VI

The Red Horse Tavern, Howe Tavern or, as it has been known since Longfellow's "Tales," the Wayside Inn at Sudbury, Mass., was built in 1683 by David Howe, an English inn-keeper. It is not only an important relic of 17th-century American architecture but is one of the most famous of those inns where politics, the arts, the latest news from England, Revolutionary battles, and other of the multitudinous struggles of a very new land furnished conversation during many a long evening before a blazing fireplace.

Squire Lyman Howe, the fourth generation of his family to operate the inn, was the host in Longfellow's "Tales of a Wayside Inn," and one of the several actual characters who are introduced into the work. Longfellow says of him:

"Grave in aspect and attire;
A Man of ancient pedigree,
A Justice of the Peace was he,
Known in all Sudbury as 'The Squire.'"

Toward the end of the 19th century, the decline of stage coach traffic relegated to virtual unnotice the hostelry which had entertained General Lafayette and had been the scene of convivality for Longfellow and his friends.

Although a 19th-century poet immortalized the Wayside Inn, a 20th-century motor magnate, Henry Ford, restored it to its original state and converted it into a permanent museum of great antiquarian importance. After purchasing the inn from the Howe family, Mr. Ford brought furniture and buildings from many other places, moved a main highway, extended the property surrounding the building, constructed a dam to create a 40-acre pond, all with the idea of restoring a typical early New England tavern to its natural setting.

Here one may walk on hand-hewn floors, visit a water-powered mill, take light steps on a "springy" floor specially built for antique dances and stand before the fireplace perhaps to overhear in imagination the boom of Revolutionary cannon or the singing cry of Ole Bull's Stradivarius as he played for Longfellow and his friends.

City Breaks Law With Own Billboard

By the Associated Press

Portland, Maine, June 18

THE City Council discovered that a billboard erected by the Park Department violated the municipal building ordinance. The board points the way to the municipal golf course.

What's Going On In the Arts

Italian Art Society

AT THE Twentieth Century Club there is on exhibition a miscellany of oils and water colors, decorations and sculptures by members of the Italian Art Society. The exhibition is varied and uneven. The basis of admission to the society is apparently a nationalistic one; consequently anyone of Italian descent with a talent or aptitude seems to be eligible.

The oils divide between portraits and landscapes and still-life. The portraits in general seem friendly undertakings. They are agreeable or sentimental depictions, done with more or less photographic exactness. The exception is a stylized portrayal of an elderly man by A. Cipolini. This is painted crisply and with a good sense of design. The landscapes are all modest in dimension, and generally they bear a decorative emphasis. Notable are the landscapes by A Milici, which are painted with a genuine feeling for scenic values. Other outdoor subjects of interest are by Carmine Carbone. There are some decorative portraits by Helen Carbone, a luminous rustic scene by Peter Pezzati and a sensitive pencil drawing by Peter Rizzo, one of the finest, though smallest, displays in the show.

As would be expected, the sculpture contribution is proportionately large for such a group. Italians have a long heritage in the art of stone carving. It may seem an overbearing parallel but we fancied that the busts by Fortunato Tarquinio traced back directly to the method and visualization of ancient Rome. Two portraits reveal a painstaking modeling which catches in detail the asymetrical features of the models. Mr. Tarquinio does not seem to be lost while doing these smaller details, for his portraits reveal organization and a unified characterization. Such naturalism possesses strength.

There is little if anything in the exhibition to indicate trends in art which we characterize as modern. These Italian artists seem to dwell in the world of nineteenth-century romanticism. Their approach to art, with a few exceptions, seems that of the hobby painter who seeks in palette and brush, in pencil and plaster, a temporary escape from the monotony or pressure of daily life.

D. A.

New Motion Pictures

AN OPERATIC mystery and a mystery farce constitute the new double bill at the Paramount and Fenway theaters. "Fatal Lady" recounts the adventures of a diva (Mary Ellis) whose suitors are mysteriously slain in succession as soon as she shows interest in them. Eventually her maestro (Guy Bates Post) is revealed as the slayer, and the singer finds happiness with a wealthy Brazilian (Walter Pidgeon). The film will never take a prize for originality, but the musical sequences are well done.

"Early to Bed," starring Charles Ruggles and Mary Boland, combines the turning worm theme with mystery farce. Mr. Ruggles plays a downtrodden bookkeeper who, after 20 years of hesitation, marries the lady of his choice. On their honeymoon the reason for his hesitation is revealed: he is a sleepwalker, and his nocturnal wanderings finally lead to the solving of a murder and the bookkeeper's triumph over his employer.

"Cloistered," at the Fine Arts, is a documentary film of life in a Roman Catholic convent in France. Its appeal, of course, will be chiefly to Roman Catholics, but it has some good photography and the interest of the unusual. Also on the bill are a film dealing with the lives of Beethoven, Wolf and Bruckner, the amusing "Mickey's Band Concert," a skit by Robert Benchley and the Fox newsreel.

Cotuit Gets U. S. Grant

According to information received from Washington, Andrew H. Peterson, state director of the Public Works Administration, announced today that Washington had approved a grant payment of $40,000 to the Cotuit fire district for work on a water system. It is expected that the Cotuit fire district will receive this initial grant payment within a few days.

State G. O. P. Convention Rule Favors Saltonstall Candidacy

(Continued from Page 9)

of the coming endorsement of Representative Saltonstall just as a similar Democratic drive two weeks ago indicated the overwhelming strength of Charles F. Hurley, the Democratic gubernatorial endorsee.

The Bates-for-Governor boom is particularly interesting, in view of the fact that he has the unqualified support of Alvan T. Fuller, former Republican Governor and one of the powers in the party. It is quite possible that Mayor Bates, however, will be drafted as a candidate for Lieutenant Governor, rather than Governor, unless the gubernatorial fight becomes hopelessly deadlocked, in which case Mayor Bates might become a compromise candidate.

Platform Ready

Meanwhile, the resolutions committee has adopted a 505-word platform, the shortest platform in the history of the party. It contains 16 planks, but does not mention the names of Gov. Alfred M. Landon and Col. Frank Knox in any part. Rather it is confined to state issues except for endorsing the national platform. It is understood the omissions were deliberate, in order to center the state convention upon state issues alone.

An indictment of the Curley Administration is contained in the first plank. Governmental economy, a pay-as-you-go policy in Massachusetts, a complete study of taxation problems, and an efficient civil service are among the recommendations. In addition, there is a plank devoted to labor, including one advocating a constitutional amendment on minimum wages, if necessary. A referendum on biennial sessions is urged, as well as a social security program in the State in conformity with the federal program.

Split Faced

Taking over the city occupied two weeks ago by the Democrats who experienced only two major battles, those over Governor and Lieutenant Governor, the Republicans faced with some misgiving the possibility of a widely split party as a result of the convention decisions.

Twenty-six candidates are in the field for the seven positions and only Frederick W. Cook, Secretary of State, is certain of endorsement for the post he is seeking.

Ballot Friday

It appears at this time that the first ballot in the gubernatorial contest, which will come sometime Friday, will result in a deadlock with Representative Saltonstall leading but without a majority of the vote cast. It is generally thought that Mr. Haigis is the second strongest candidate. His supporters claim he will be first ballot choice but a conservative estimate places his strength at between 200 and 250 of the 706 elected delegates.

Other gubernatorial candidates, according to present information, will stand on the first ballot in the following order: Joseph E. Warner, former Attorney General, third; Robert T. Bushnell, former district attorney of Middlesex County, fourth, and Warren L. Bishop, present Middlesex district attorney, fifth.

Haigis Delegates

From various sources comes the report that many of the Haigis delegates will stick with the Greenfield business man for one or two ballots and upon the promise of a further deadlock will swing to Representative Saltonstall. If these reports are true Representative Saltonstall appears slated for the gubernatorial endorsement on the third or fourth ballot. But much backroom convention work may change the aspect greatly before the actual balloting starts.

Unlike Democrats, who had no contest in the senatorial contest, with Governor Curley endorsed by acclamation, the Republican delegates must decide between three senatorial candidates, Mr. Weeks, Representative Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. and James F. Cavanagh, Boston attorney.

Contest Close

Few political observers will hazard a guess in this battle, although they are all agreed that Mr. Cavanagh will finish third, no matter who finally wins the endorsement. As late as a month ago it appeared Representative Lodge would walk through the convention with ease. However, Mr. Weeks has made rapid strides in the last few weeks, to make the contest particularly close, with most observers believing the contest will be decided by a few votes margin. In fact Mr. Cavanagh may prove to be the controlling factor at the convention, although no one gives him a chance for the endorsement.

In the fight for the endorsement, Representative Lodge has believed his stand on various labor measures and his services in bringing labor and industry together on various legislative proposals will help his cause. In fact, many political leaders believe Mr. Lodge might be able to attract to the party some of the labor vote which invariably has gone to the Democrats.

The candidates fighting for the various offices are:

For United States Senator:

James F. Cavanagh, Boston; Sinclair Weeks, former Mayor of Newton, and Representative Henry Cabot Lodge of Beverly.

For Governor:

Robert T. Bushnell, former District Attorney of Middlesex County; Warren L. Bishop, present Middlesex District Attorney; John W. Haigis, former State Treasurer; Representative Leverett Saltonstall of Newton and Joseph E. Warner, former Attorney General.

For Lieutenant Governor:

Mayor George J. Bates of Salem, Mayor John J. Irwin of Medford, Judge Kenneth D. Johnson of Milton, State Senator William H. McSweeney of Salem, Winfield A. Schuster, member of the Executive Council, and Judge Frankland W. L. Miles of Boston.

For State Treasurer:

Oscar U. Dionne, former State Representative and nominee in 1934; Mayor Dewey Archambault of New Bedford; William E. Hurley, former Boston Postmaster.

For Secretary of State:

Frederic W. Cook, incumbent and only major Republican state official.

For State Auditor:

Representative Philip G. Bowker of Brookline; William A. Hastings, former Mayor of Malden; Mrs. Elizabeth Pigeon, convention choice in 1934; Richard Darby, former Everett City Auditor.

For Attorney General:

Essex S. Abbott of Haverhill, former Assistant United States Attorney; Clarence S. Barnes, former State Representative; Judge Frederic A. Crafts of Weston, former Assistant District Attorney; Edmund R. Dewigg, District Attorney of Norfolk County; Judge Felix Forte of Somerville; State Senator Henry Parkman Jr. of Boston; Elihu D. Stone, former Assistant United States Attorney; Robert Gardiner Wilson Jr., member of the Boston City Council.

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Boy's Dream of Aerial Conquest Comes True

Young Massachusetts farmer builds airport on level acres, runs school for pilots and awaits visit from huge transport craft that daily fly overhead.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PALMER, Mass., June 18—Out in the Forest Lake district of this western Massachusetts town there stands a mute testimonial to the perseverance and ingenuity of one man. Called the Valley Airport it exemplifies the realization of a life-long ambition.

Not many years ago Al Tobias was a youth with his eyes turned skyward. Near him lay piles of books, magazines and articles all on one subject—aviation. At that time he did not know how or when it would be, but he did know that some day he would help write aviation history.

Finds His Opportunity

While waiting for opportunity to knock he kept busy on his farm and his milk route until one day, slightly more than two years ago, it occurred to him that back of his house lay many acres of unused farm land which would make an excellent landing field for airplanes.

Without neglecting his regular duties of delivering milk to doorsteps and tending other chores around the farm, he began development of his idle land. Each day he did something to develop his hobby—draining here, filling in there and in between pulling out stumps and bushes.

Today there stands in Al's backyard an airport sufficiently large to permit landing and taking off, and which in an emergency could offer temporary refuge to the huge passenger transports which fly directly over the field. Twenty-five acres now lie shed of their natural clothing, upon which two runways have been made. One, 1800 feet long, runs north and south, and the other, 1400 feet long, runs east and west.

Hangar Constructed

One plane, owned by Waldemar Hagberg of Springfield, now makes the field its home, and to house this ship, Al, with assistance from Wally, has erected a hangar right beside his house. This hangar, while no model of architectural genius, serves its purpose admirably and several pilots dropping in at the field have declared it more serviceable than some they have seen at better-known airports.

Under Wally's tutelage, 18 students, one of whom soloed for the first time recently, are studying aviation in the Viking Kittyhawk. The plane has been fully reconditioned and equipped with instruments and dual controls for instruction purposes. The ship is even prepared for blind flying.

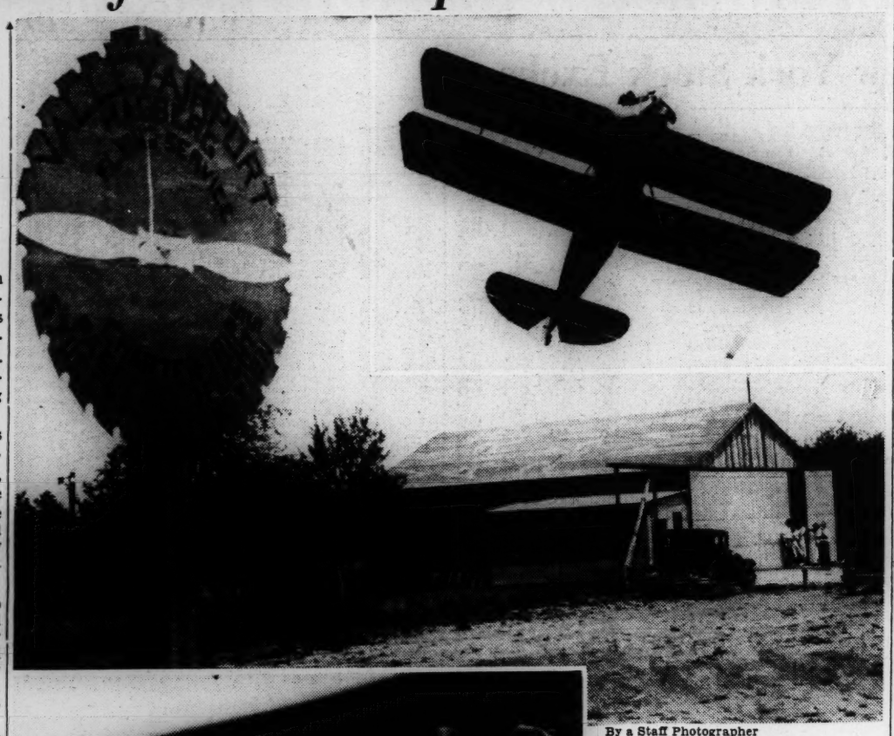
As yet the field has no lights, as no electric line runs out to it. Neither is there a telephone in the newly-constructed office. But these omissions have not prevented Al from realizing a little profit from his years of toil. During the recent flood the plane was chartered many times both by sightseers who wished to view the havoc and by newspaper concerns who desired to make pictorial reports and have the negatives back in their office as quickly as possible.

Improvements Planned

None of the big transport planes have had occasion to use the field, and in fact would have difficulty making a forced landing in the present rather limited space. But Al has plans to remedy this situation. Before many months pass, he hopes to enlarge his airport to twice its present size and to add several improvements.

As he looked out over his 25 acres, Al remarked on the length of time it had taken him to come this far. He explained that he would have finished it more quickly had he been able to get WPA help which he had requested. But the airport nestles within the shadow of three separate towns, and none were willing to lend him assistance.

Al still has his milk route and his daily chores around the farm. But there is a faster tempo to his walk now, as he hurries through his tasks so that he can return to the field. Once there, his eyes turn skyward again.



By a Staff Photographer

Valley Airport

Acres of Weeds Become Landing Field

Waldemar Hagberg

Who Is Teaching Young Pilots to Fly at Palmer, Mass.

Dever Will Buy Nominator Tickets

(Continued from Page 9)

been expressed, ranging all the way from complete co-operation to absolute rebellion. The Postmaster General disclaimed any part of the scheme, stating that the use of his name on the form letters accompanying the batches of tickets was unauthorized and that he had never given his consent for his name to be used in the attempt to coerce government employees to contribute to the coming party campaign.

The Postmaster General later today inserted in the postoffice bulletin a notice to the same effect and called attention of the entire postal service personnel to a section of the criminal code which makes it "unlawful for any officer or employee of the United States . . . to directly or indirectly solicit, receive, or be in any manner concerned in soliciting or receiving any assessment, subscription or contribution for any political purpose whatever from any other such officer, employee or person."

Edward F. Carroll, postmaster for the Providence district, on the other hand took to the solicitation with zeal, stating that he owed his appointment to the Democratic Party and would do everything in his power for sale of the tickets in his city. Other postal officials throughout New England took kindly to the proposition, but thus far have reported no sales as none of their employees seemed willing to buy.

Boston's Acting Postmaster, Peter F. Tague, has already repudiated the part allocated to him in the drive for funds. His name was used on the circular letter as Boston's chairman.

Massachusetts public officials, including State Treasurer Charles F. Hurley, Democratic candidate for Governor, and Thomas H. Buckley, state auditor, refused to allow sale of tickets in their departments.

The plan to re-elect President Roosevelt contemplates sale of $1,000,000 worth of these tickets all over the country, with Massachusetts contributing about $100,000.

Harvard Gives 1965 Degrees in All Schools

(Continued from Page 9)

Harvard, an A. B. or S. B., summa cum laude, of whom 10 were from Massachusetts.

Honorary Degrees

The recipients of honorary degrees in the order of their citation by Dr. Conant, were as follows:

William Edwin Hall of New York City, lawyer and corporation official, Master of Arts. "A citizen who has enriched his country by ardently promoting a better life for the underprivileged boy."

Thomas Sovereign Gates of Philadelphia, president of the University of Pennsylvania since 1930, Doctor of Laws. "An eminent business executive who heeded the call of his alma mater and placed his talents at the disposal of the learned world."

Samuel Eliot Morison of Boston, professor of history at Harvard and official historian of the university, Doctor of Letters. "A gifted writer of history, a scholarly interpreter of our past, who justly evaluates those liberal principles which must guide our future."

Elmer Drew Merrill of Cambridge, Mass., professor of botany and administrator of botanical collections at Harvard, Doctor of Science. "A botanist famed for his investigations of the flora of the Philippines, and an administrator marked by his effectiveness in many posts."

Isaiah Bowman of Baltimore, Md., president of Johns Hopkins University, Doctor of Laws. "A distinguished geographer who maps with a bold and steady hand the future of an illustrious university."

Frank Baldwin Jewett of New York City, electrical engineer, president of the Bell Telephone Laboratories since 1925, Doctor of Science. "The creator of a famous laboratory whence came miracles of modern telephony, an engineer who points the way for industry to follow."

Robert Maynard Hutchins of Chicago, president of the University of Chicago since 1929, Doctor of Laws. "A daring educational administrator, whose keen weapons from the armory of the past cut deep into the academic complacency of the present."

Henry Knox Sherrill of Boston, bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Massachusetts since 1930, Doctor of Divinity. "A modern bishop of that ancient church our dissenting founders sought to change, a beloved leader of his faith, a wise counselor to those of many creeds."

Frederick Robertson Griffin of Philadelphia, Penna., pastor of the First Unitarian Church of Philadelphia since 1917, Doctor of Divinity. "A pastor and preacher of distinction, a worthy representative of the long line of spiritual leaders who have been the fruit of the Puritans' concern for a learned ministry."

George Macaulay Trevelyan of Cambridge, Eng., Regius Professor of modern History at Cambridge University since 1927, Doctor of Letters. "An English historian whose wise reinterpretation of the family history delights and instructs the Anglo-Saxon cousins on this side of the Atlantic."

Campus

Proceedings on the campus were directed by Dr. Reginald Fitz, Harvard chief marshal. As in other years, the Governor of Massachusetts and his military staff arrived on the scene, under escort of scarlet-clad Lancers, at the Johnson Gate.

The graduating class, which formed in front of Holworthy Hall, led by the Harvard band and class officers and speakers, marched in front of University Hall and the statue of John Harvard and toward Sever Hall, quadrangle, where they formed a lane for the college officials, the Governor and his staff, the deans of the college, the honorary degree recipients and men representing the clergy and educational, military and political life.

Quadrangle

The commencement was opend by Joseph M. McElroy, sheriff of Middlesex County, who rapped with the scabbard of his sword of office and asked the assembly to "be in order."

Whereupon Dr. James B. Conant, president of the university, flanked on the right by the members of the church and state; and on the left by the Harvard faculty and the visiting officers of other Massachusetts universities and colleges, took charge of the exercises.

After the invocaton, delivered by the Rev. Willard L. Sperry, dean of the divinity school, and selections by the Harvard Glee Club, the commencement parts were delivered. The Latin oration was presented by Edward L. Bassett of Marblehead.

The Rev. Albert D. Howlett, Jr., of Newton, addressing the assembly, lamented the growth of skepticism, agnosticism and atheism which has forced the church to alter its doctrines to those which satisfy no one, while its life blood drains off into the enervating channels of apathy.

Declaring our routine thinking and acting motivated by underlying religious forces, Mr. Howlett said that we have come to believe religion to be broader and deeper in meaning than the observance of any particular set of ecclesiastical practices.

The church, he continued, must face squarely this changing outlook, if it is to continue to hold the place of prestige and authority it has always enjoyed.

In his peroration, Mr. Howlett declared that the goal of the religious process has been, and must continue to be, God. Not Yahweh, the god of Israel, not the Trinity, god of the church fathers, but God the symbol, the personification of all that man holds highest and best.

Plans for Opening Island Theater At Nantucket Ready

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NANTUCKET, Mass.—The Island Theater will open its 1936 season in the Nantucket Yacht Club here, its manager, Miss Peggy James Wangler, has announced. Miss Wangler will again work in conjunction with Luther Greene of the Beach Theater, West Falmouth, by sharing casts and productions. This plan, pursued last season, enabled both theaters to present more elaborate productions than either could have attempted alone.

The Island Theater will present eight plays, to be given on Monday and Tuesday evenings at 8:30 beginning July 6 and concluding on Aug. 24. After opening and playing the first two nights of each week, they will play the remainder of the week at the Beach Theater at West Falmouth.

The opening play and other plays in the eight week season will be chosen from the following list: "Personal Appearance" by Lawrence Riley; "Arms and the Man" by Bernard Shaw; "Springtime for Henry" by Benn W. Levy; "Russet Mantle" by Lynn Riggs; "Our Betters" by W. Somerset Maugham; "They Knew What They Wanted" by Sidney Howard; "The Good Fairy" by Ference Molnar; "Correspondent Unknown" by Mildred Harris and Harold Goldman; "Beyond the Terrace" by Lawrence Perry; "Point of Honor" by Jo Eisinger and Stephen Van Gluck; and "Lover's Meeting" by Gladys Hulburt. The last three plays will be world premieres.

Among the players who have been engaged to appear in one or more productions during the season are: Dorothy Gish, Dorothy Mackaill, June Walker, Muriel Kirkland, Margaret Douglas, Evelyn Varden, Jay Fassett, Horace Sinclair, Louis Calhern, Harry Ellerbee and Ona Munson.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Featured Programs in Blackface)

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	**Radio Guild: John Masefield's "Tristan and Isolt"**	Madge Marley, songs; Carl Landt; orchestra	Bees-St. Louis game	Recordings and reports
5:15	"The Singing Lady": sketch.	"Answer Me This"	Jack Onslow's baseball school	Recordings and reports
5:30	Little Orphan Annie: sketch.	"Checkerboard": variety	Clyde Barrie; orchestra	Recordings and reports
5:45			Dick Tracy: detective sketch.	Recordings and reports
6:00	News; Journal; talk	News; Jack Ingersoll	Yankee News Service	Benay Venuta, songs
6:15	Captain Tim's Story	"Terry and Ted": sketch	"News of Youth"	Bachelors Quartet: pianists.
6:30	News; music; sport briefs	Music; soloist; records	Sport reports	Rendesvous: interview
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news	Jay Wesley's sport review	"Renfrew of the Mounted"	Sport reports; music
7:00	"Easy Aces": comedy sketch.	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Frank Parker; Bob Hope;	Yankee News Service
7:15	Tony Russell, songs	Voice of Experience	quartet; Red Nichols's Orch.	"Irish Echoes": soloists and
7:30	"Lum and Abner": sketch	Soloist; popular orchestra	Kate Smith; orchestra	instrumentalists
7:45	Jack Randolph's Orchestra.	Revue; popular recording	Boake Carter, news comment.	Dramatic sketch
8:00	**John B. Kennedy, comment. from Republican Convent'n**	**Rudy Vallee's Orchestra; Milton Berle, comedian;**	**Concert Hall: symphony orch.; E. Bay, soloist**	Red Norvo's Orchestra
8:15	Xavier Cugat's Orchestra	Margaret Sullavan, screen	"Torchlight Brigade": dramatizations; orchestra	Red Norvo's Orchestra
8:30	Xavier Cugat's Orchestra	player; soloist; sketch		Little Symphony Orchestra,
8:45				Franco Autori, conductor
9:00	Death Valley Days; western	Lanny Ross Presents Show	Caravan: Walter O'Keefe;	Modern Ensemble
9:15	dramatic sketch; soloist	Boat; Captain Henry; so-	Casa Loma Orch.; soloist	Yankee News Service
9:30	**Goldman Band Concert: Edwin Franko Goldman, con.**	loists; Westerners; blackface	Rubinoff's Orch.; soloist	**Republican State Committee dinner from Hotel Kimball,**
9:45		skits; orchestra	Network speaker	
10:00	Special sport program, from	Special sport program, from	Horace Heidt's Brigadiers:	**Springfield, Mass.; talks.**
10:15	New York	New York	soloists; orchestra	**Continuation of Republican**
10:30	Special sport program, from	Special sport program, from	**Dramatizations of the news**	**State Committee dinner**
10:45	New York	New York	Sport commentator	**from Hotel Kimball**
11:00	Reports; news; George	Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news	Yankee News Service	Larry Funk's Orchestra
11:15	Harris's Orchestra	Sport Review; Musical Turns	Robert Geltman's Orchestra	Mal Hallett's Orchestra
11:30	NBC dance orchestra	Fletcher Henderson's Orch.	Robert Geltman's Orchestra	Griff Williams's Orchestra
11:45	NBC dance orchestra	Jesse Crawford, organist	Dick Stabile's Orchestra	Griff Williams's Orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

9:00 WAAB (WABC—Columbia), "Dear Columbia": fan mail drama.

11:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), High School Town Meeting of the Air.

12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

12:30 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour: conservation program.

2:00 WEEI (WEAF — National), "The Magic of Speech."

3:00 WNAC, Boston Bees-Cincinnati baseball game, Fred Hoey, reporter.

5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

6:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

Dinner and After

8:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Walter Woolf King; male chorus; Freddie Rich's Orchestra.

8:00 WEEI (WEAF — National), Jessica Dragonette, soprano; male quartet; Rosario Bourdon's Orchestra.

8:15 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Moorish Tales," based on Washington Irving stories; read by George Gaul; musical background.

8:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Broadway Varieties": Oscar Shaw; Elizabeth Lennox; Carmela Ponselle; orchestra.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:30	WBZ	990kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc
6:00	WORL	920kc

Shortwave

12:30	W1XK	9.57mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

8:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Frank Fay Calling": orchestra.

9:00 WEEI (WEAF — National), "Waltz Time": vocal soloists; popular orchestra.

9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), NBC Music Guild: Vladimir Brenner Piano Quartet recital.

9:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), "Hollywood Hotel": sketch with screen stars; Jean Dickenson; orchestra.

9:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Fred Waring's Pennsylvanians; soloists.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), Richard Himber's Orchestra; soloist.

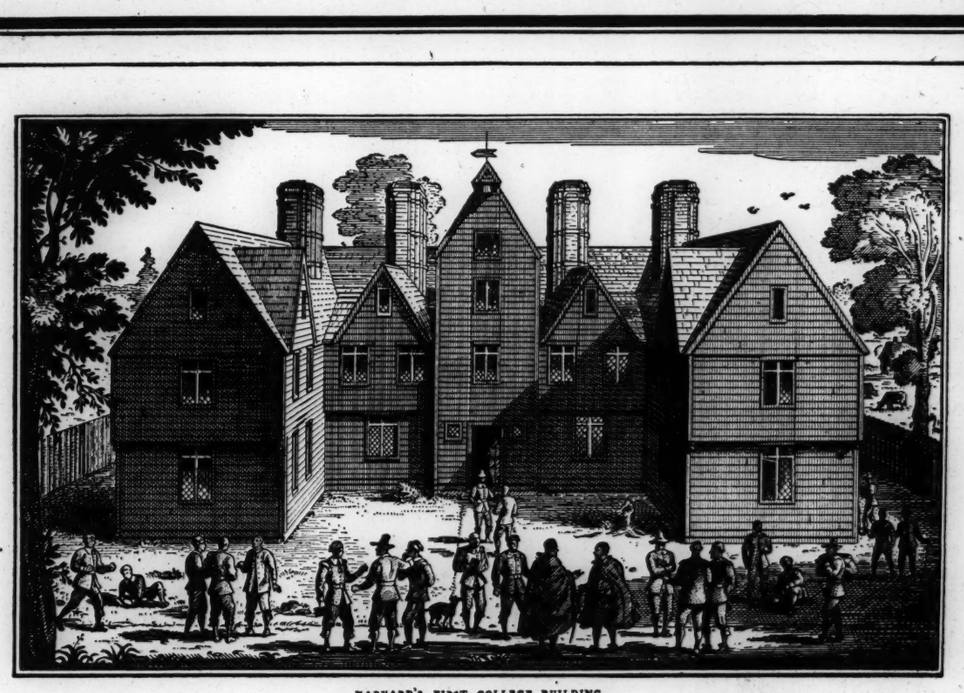
10:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Andre Kostelanetz's Orchestra; soloists.

10:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Miniature Theater": one-act play.

10:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Dramatizations of the news.

10:30 WEEI (WEAF — National), Marion Talley, soprano; Josef Koestner's Orchestra.

10:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), Vivian Della Chiesa, soprano; concert orch.



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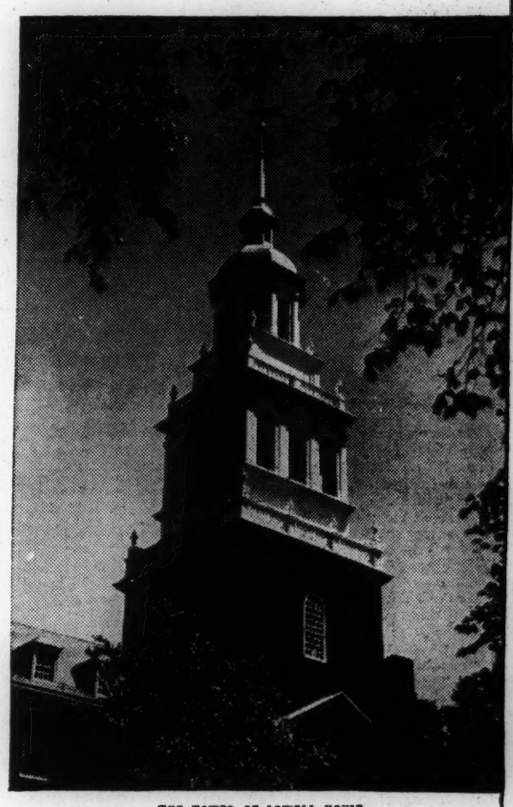

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Listed Stock Quotations •

Fractional Gains Predominate in Market, With Rails Leading

• Commodity and Money Markets

Securities Make Moderate Gains In Slow Trading

NEW YORK, June 18 (AP)—Stocks pushed into a rallying move in today's market.

Stimulated by a growing volume of cheerful business items, many issues, near the final hour, held gains of fractions to 2 or more points. The trading pace, except at the fast opening, was rather slow.

The oils, backward during the morning, developed a following in the latter part of the session as gasoline usage was reported showing much improvement.

The late tone was firm. Transfers approximated 950,000 shares.

Rails to the Fore

The rails came to the fore with Santa Fe getting up 3 points. Firm issues included N. Y. Central, Southern Pacific, Northern Pacific, Schenley, U. S. Industrial Alcohol, Westinghouse, Western Union, Liggett & Myers "B", Douglas Aircraft, Philip Morris, Sperry, Crown Cork, Boeing, International Harvester and Standard Oil of New Jersey.

Fractionally ahead also were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Chrysler, United Aircraft, American Telephone, North American, Consolidated Edison and Caterpillar Tractor.

The merchandise stocks, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, Allied Stores, Macy and Gimbel were about even, notwithstanding high hopes of soldiers' bonus spending.

French and Italian Bonds Up

Rallies of fractions to about 2 points in Italian and French loans distinguished the bond market today.

Demand for Italian issues was explained in banking circles in terms of reports from abroad indicating that sanctions against Italy might be scrapped. Up fractions to around 2 points shortly before noon were Italian 7s, Milan 6½s and Rome 6s.

The advance of a point in French 7s had as a background fresh legislative triumphs of the new Socialist Government which was reported to be bent on dissolving the last major Paris strike, that of the 30,000 department store workers.

A drop of more than 3 points in Cuba 5½s was attributed in Wall Street to advices that the Cuban Senate, instead of appropriating funds for payment of the bonds, had included their service in the general budget.

The domestic corporate list saw moderate buying of rails. Fractional improvement prevailed in Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Canadian Pacific Debenture 4s, Erie 5s, Great Northern 4½s and Southern Railway 4s.

U. S. Government loans were mixed about 3-32 higher to 5-32 lower.

The current controversy over the outlook for money rates was thrust to the fore again with the declaration of Dr. Donald M. Marvin, economist of the Royal Bank of Canada, that low interest rates in the United States will probably be lower in the future than in the past.

French Franc Again Drops to Gold Point

New laws decreed and in preparation by the new French "Leftist" Government designed to break up opposing political organizations and to "defend the franc" failed to avert a reaction of the monetary unit to the gold shipping point today.

The franc was the only European currency to move lower in foreign exchange markets. The franc dropped .00¼ of a cent to 6.58⅜ cents, the point at which export of gold from France becomes profitable. New engagements for shipment of gold to the United States are anticipated by Wall Street bankers.

Swiss francs and Holland guilders were unchanged in New York at 32.34 cents and 67.60 cents, respectively. The pound sterling advanced ¼ of a cent to $5 03.

In London the dollar gained ¼ of a cent to close at 5.03 to the pound comapred with the New York overnight rate of 5.02¾. The dollar in Paris closed at 15.18¾ francs (equivalent to 6.584 cents to the franc) against the overnight New York rate of 6.586 cents.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: The stock market closed steady with trading on a small scale due to the week-end settlement of accounts. Steel shares, gilt-edged securities and the oil list were firm. Features of the market were the strength in Woolworth Ltd., Iranian Oil and International Nickel shares. The mining group and transatlantics held steady.

Paris: French issues strengthened partially in the Bourse today with rentes closing almost a franc higher. Coal and international stocks were irregular and the industrial list held steady.

Liverpool: Cotton futures closed slightly lower. Trade calling and local support absorbed hedging and scattered Bombay selling.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
July	.87¾	.88⅛	.87¾	.87¾	—
Sept.	.89	.89¾	.88⅜	.88⅝	— ¼
Dec.	.90½	.91⅜	.90⅛	.90⅜	— ⅜
	Corn				
July	.62½	.63½	.62½	.62⅞	+ ¼
Sept.	.60⅛	.61⅛	.59¾	.60½	+ ⅜
Dec.	.55½	.57⅛	.55⅜	.56⅝	+.01⅛
	Oats				
July	.26½	.26⅝	.26¼	.26⅜	+ ⅛
Sept.	.27⅜	.27⅜	.27⅛	.27⅜	+ ⅛
Dec.	.28⅝	.28¾	.28½	.28¾	+ ⅛
	Rye				
July	.57½	.57⅞	.57½	.57⅝	+ ⅛
Sept.	.58¼	.58¾	.58	.58¼	+ ⅛
Dec.	.59⅞	.59⅞	.59¾	.59¾	+ ⅜

	Winnipeg Wheat High	Low	Last	Net Chg
July	.79¾	.78½	.78⅞	+ ⅛
October	.80	.78¾	.79	— ⅜
December	.80¼	.79⅛	.79¼	— ¼

Homestake Pays $50 Bonus

LEAD, S. D., June 18 (AP)—B. C. Yates, general manager of the Homestake Mining Company, has announced that $110,000 would be distributed in bonuses of $50 each to the concern's 2200 employees on June 29. The bonus was made possible, it was indicated, by the price of gold. Homestake employees received a $100 bonus each last Christmas and three of $50 each at intervals of six months previously.

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

1936 High	1936 Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last June 18	Last June 17
13⅞	9⅝	Adams Express (.20b)	11¾	11½	11½	11½
35¾	17⅞	Adams Millis (⅝b)	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	20½
38	22½	Addressograph (.60)	26⅛	26	26¼	26
69	58	Air Reduction n (1a)	69	68¾	69	68¾
6¼	2	Airway Elec App	4½	4	4½	4½
17⅜	13¼	Alaska Juneau (.80f)	13⅝	13½	13¾	13⅝
4⅝	2½	Allegany Corp (b)	3⅜	3	3⅛	3⅛
30¾	12⅜	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	25	23½	24½	24½
28⅜	23½	Allied Mills (¾c)	24⅞	24	24⅜	24½
11	6¾	Allied Stores	10¾	10¼	10½	10⅝
84	69	*Allied Stores pf (5)	83	82½	82½	83
50½	35⅜	Allis Chalmers (1)	48¾	46½	46⅝	46⅝
28½	19¾	Alpha Port Cem (1)	23	23	23	23½
63¼	50	Am Ag Ch Del (3)	51	50¾	51	46½
55½	42¼	Am Bank Note (1)	43¼	42¾	42¾	44
50⅞	40	*Am Brake S&F (1.80)	51	50¾	51	50¾
130½	124	*Am Brake S&F pf (5¼)	47½	47⅜	47½	
134½	115¾	Am Can (4f)	133	131¼	132¼	131¼
166½	162¼	Am Can pf (7)	163	163	163	
41	30	Am Car & Fdry	36⅜	36⅜	36⅝	36½
73¼	57⅝	Am Car & F pf	68⅜	68	68	68
58¾	31	Am Chain	48¾	48½	48⅝	49
95½	87⅝	Am Chicle (4)	89	88¾	88¾	
32⅝	21¼	Am Com Alcohol	22⅝	222⅝	22⅝	21⅞
24⅞	16¼	Am Crystal Sugar	24⅜	23⅞	24	24½
5	1½	Am Encaustic T	9¾	6½	6¾	6¾
43	29¾	Am & For Pow	7¾	7⅛	7⅛	7⅜
37⅛	25	Am & For Pow pf	34½	34	34	35¾
18½	12	Am & For Pow 2pf	30½	30½	30½	30½
8⅜	5¾	*Am Hide & L	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
41½	37	Am Home Pr (2.40)	6	6	6	6
24	17¼	Am Ice pf (2)	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜	39½
13⅜	9⅝	Am International	18	18	18	17½
36¼	23⅜	Am Locomotive	10½	10¼	10½	10⅜
29⅞	21	Am Mach & Fy (.80)	27	27½	27½	28
35⅞	27	Am Metal	25	24⅜	25	25
13½	7½	Am Power & Lt	29	28½	28½	29
54⅜	36⅜	Am P&L 5% pf (2½)	12¼	12	12	12
63¾	43	Am P&L 6% pf (3)	54¾	53⅞	53⅞	54
27⅝	18¾	Am Radiator	63¼	62¾	63¼	63½
34	25¾	Am Rolling Mill (1.20)	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞	21
33¼	25⅜	Am Shipbuilding (2)	27¾	27⅜	27¾	27¾
91½	56¾	Am Smelt & Ref (2)	28½	28	28	
33⅜	20½	Am Steel Fdries	80	79½	79⅞	79¼
61⅛	48¼	Am Sugar Ref (2)	30¾	30½	30⅝	30½
178	149½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	53⅝	53⅜	53⅝	53½
102½	87	Am Tobacco (5)	169¾	168⅞	168⅞	169¾
104	88½	Am Tobacco B (5)	95½	95½	95½	96¾
11⅜	9⅜	Am Type Fdrs	98	97¼	98	97½
25⅛	19⅛	Am Wat W & E	10¼	10¼	10¼	10⅜
11½	7¾	Am Woolen	24¼	23⅞	24	24
70¾	54⅝	Am Woolen pf (2g)	9¾	9	9	9
10	4½	Am Wr P pf (h)	68¾	66¾	68	67
7¾	3⅜	Am Zinc Lead & S	5	5	5	
39¾	28	Anaconda Cop (½b)	4	3⅞	3⅞	4
35	23	Anaconda Wire (¾b)	34⅞	34½	34½	34½
26¾	15½	*Anchor Cap (.60)	38½	38½	38½	
50	37	Archer Daniels (1f)	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	19
7⅜	4⅝	Armour Ill	41¾	41	41¾	40¾
84	66¼	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	4⅞	4⅜	4⅝	4⅝
69⅝	47¼	Armstrong Cork (1½)	72½	72½	72½	73
15	7½	Arnold Constable (½)	56¼	55¾	55¾	56⅜
18	12⅝	Asso Dry Goods	12⅜	12¼	12½	12½
86⅝	59	Atchison T&SF (2e)	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
108¾	90¾	Atchison pf (5)	79⅛	76	78¼	76
105¾	75¾	Atl Coast Line	105¾	105½	105½	105¾
35⅛	26⅝	Atl Refining (1)	26	25¾	25⅞	25
115	111⅜	Atl Refining pf A (4)	28⅝	28⅛	28½	28¾
73	48	Atlas Powder (2f)	115	115	115	115
30⅛	16	Atlas Tack (¾)	63¼	60	60	61¼
54¼	26⅝	Auburn Auto	18¼	18¼	18¼	
51⅝	5⅜	Austin Nichols	29½	29	29½	29½
7¾	4⅜	Aviation Corp Del	6¼	6	6¼	6⅛
		—B—	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	5¾
6⅞	3	Baldwin Loco (h)	33⅜	31¼	31½	3
54½	29½	Baldwin L pf (h)	40¾	39½	39½	
24¼	15⅞	Balt & Ohio	19⅜	18⅝	19	18⅝
34¼	21	Balt Ohio pf	27⅞	26½	27	26⅞
49¼	27⅞	Bangor & Aroos (2½)	43	43	43	43
20¾	13¼	Barker Bros	15¾	15	15	15⅞
102	82¼	Barker Bros pf	90½	90½	90½	
20	14⅜	Barnsdall A (.60f)	18¾	18¾	18	16
17	10	Bayuk Cigar (¾)	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17¾
26	18	Beatrice Cream (½e)	23⅜	23¼	23⅜	23¼
96	85	Beech-Nut Pack (3f)	93¼	93¼	93¼	93
16¼	13½	Belding Hem (1f)	14¼	14⅜	14¼	14¼
31¾	21⅝	Bendix Aviation (1)	24⅞	24	24⅜	24⅜
24⅞	20	Beneficial Ind Ln (1½f)	21¾	21¾	21¾	21⅝
57⅞	48	Best & Co (2f)	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾
63¾	45¾	Beth Steel	19	16½	16½	16½
19	16½	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	120¼	110	110	110
120¼	110	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	113¾	113	113	113¾
26½	16¼	Blaw Knox (.20b)	16⅜	15¾	15⅞	16¼
63⅛	46¼	Boeing Airplane	23	22⅜	22⅝	23
30¼	25⅝	Bohn Alum & Br (3)	49¼	48¾	48¾	49⅜
83½	64	Borden (1.60)	29	28¾	28⅞	29¼
11⅞	13½	Borg Warner (3)	77⅜	76⅜	76¾	77
64⅞	43¼	Bridgeport Brass (.40)	16¼	16⅛	16¼	16¼
48⅛	41	Briggs Mfg (2f)	51⅝	50¾	50¾	51⅜
50½	40¼	Bristol Myers (2f)	43¾	43⅜	43⅝	51⅜
12¼	4½	Brooklyn Man T (3)	49¾	49	49	49
56½	44½	Brooklyn Queens	8¾	8½	8⅝	8¾
13	8¼	Brooklyn Un Gas (3)	48⅜	48⅛	48½	48⅜
14¼	8⅞	Brunswick Balke	9¼	9¼	9¼	9½
20⅛	13½	Bucyrus Erie	14	13⅝	13¾	13⅜
15⅝	9⅛	Bucyrus E cv pf	11¾	11	11⅛	11⅛
28	11½	Budd Mfg	16⅞	16⅜	16⅝	16¾
28¼	11½	Budd Wheel	14	13⅜	13¾	13¾
33¼	25	Bulova Watch	10¾	10⅛	10¼	10½
9	2½	Burroughs Add (.60f)	26¼	25¾	26	25¾
19	8¼	Bush Term (h)	26½	26½	26½	26½
24⅞	14⅛	Bush Term deb (h)	6¼	5¾	5¾	6
6⅜	2⅝	Bush T Bldgs pf ct	15	14½	14½	15⅜
74	54⅛	Butte Cop & Zinc	19½	18½	18½	18½
29	22	Byers pf	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
		—C—	19	19	19	19
37⅝	30¼	Calif Packing (1½)	27⅝	27	27½	27¼
1⅞	⅝	Callahan Z & L	30¾	30¾	30¾	30⅝
14	6	Calumet & Hecla (¼b)	1	1	1	1
40¼	30	Campbell Wy&C (1f)	9⅜	8½	8⅞	9⅛
16½	10⅜	Canada Dry	34	33¾	34	33¾
18	10⅞	Canadian Pacific	14⅜	14½	14½	14⅝
43½	37	Cannon Mills (2)	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅝
18½	12¾	Capital Admin	39½	39⅛	39⅜	
184⅝	92½	Case Threshg	13¾	13¾	13⅞	13⅝
79	54¾	Caterpillar Trac (2)	180	178¾	178¾	180
22¼	21¾	Celanese Corp (½b)	78¾	78½	78¾	78⅝
35¼	28⅜	*Central Aguirre (1½f)	24¾	24¼	24¾	24½
58	47¼	Cerro de Pasco (4)	28⅝	28½	28⅝	29
19¼	8¼	Certain-Teed	54⅞	54⅜	54⅝	54¾
102½	80½	Certain-Teed pf	97	94¾	96⅜	95⅝
21	19½	Champion P & F (1)	91½	90⅝	91½	
104¼	101	Champion P pf (6)	20	19¾	19⅞	
69½	22¼	Checker Cab Mfg	102	102	102	
74½	59	Chesapeake Corp (3)	59¼	59¼	59¼	59½
61	51	Ches & Ohio (2.80)	70¾	69¼	69¼	68¾
6¼	2⅞	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	59⅜	59	59⅜	58¾
8⅛	4	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
31⅜	25⅜	Chi Mail Order (1½)	7½	7	7⅜	
5⅞	2⅞	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	6½
4⅞	2½	Chi & N'western (h)	4¼	4	4¼	4
12⅛	6¾	Chi & N'west pf (h)	3½	3	3½	3½
20½	12½	Chi Pneu Tool	9¼	8½	8½	8¼
58	40¾	Chi Pneu Tool pf	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	15¼
3	1½	Chi Rk I & P (h)	46	46	46	45½
7⅞	3¼	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	7⅞	7⅛	7⅞	7¾
5	3½	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	5	4¾	5	4¾
31¾	19¾	Chi Yellow Cab (2)	5	4⅞	5	4¾
11⅜	7	Childs Company	29	29	29	28½
103⅞	85½	Chrysler (6)	9½	9	9	8⅞
7⅜	4¾	City Stores	99¼	97¾	97¾	98¾
46⅛	23¾	Clark Equipment (.80)	7	7	7	7
36	36	Cleve Graph Br (1f)	32¾	32½	32¾	33
102	84	Coca Cola (3)	37	37	37	37¾
20½	13¼	Colgate-Palm-P (½)	101⅛	100¼	100¼	100½
51⅝	39½	Collins & Aikman (2)	13⅞	13½	13½	13¾
13	10⅞	Collins & A pf (7)	47	46⅛	46⅝	46⅛
24¾	8¼	Colonial Sea Oil	24	24	24	24
49	36¼	Colo F&I pf (5)	21½	20½	20½	20½
21½	14	Colo & Southern	25⅞	25¾	25⅞	25¾
105¼	90½	Columbia Gas (.20b)	32½	32½	32½	33¾
134	94	Columbia G pf A (6)	20¾	20	20½	20¾
64⅞	44	Columbian C vtc (4f)	105½	105¾	105¾	105¼
82¾	55	Comm Credit (3)	124½	124	124½	125⅜
110½	97	Comm Inv Tr (3.60f)	61¾	61¾	61⅝	61¼
15¾	13¾	Comm I Tr pf (4¼)	69	68½	68½	68½
51	21¼	Comm Solvents (.60)	108	108	108	108
82	59¼	Comwith & So	16⅛	16	16	16
44½	32⅜	Comwith & S pf (3)	3½	3¼	3⅜	3½
20	10	Congoleum Nairn (1.60)	71⅞	71	71⅞	71
13⅜	8	Conn Ry & Lt	35¼	35⅛	35⅛	35½
85	72¼	Consol Cigar	14	13½	14	13¼
7⅛	4⅜	Consol Cig ppf ww (6½)	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
20⅛	15¼	Consol Film Ind	80	79¾	79¾	80
38⅝	27¼	Consol Film I pf (1g)	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
6⅛	2¼	Consol Ed NY (1)	37	36½	36¾	36¾
15¼	11⅝	Consol Laundries n	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
11½	6⅞	Consol Oil (¼b)	12¼	11⅞	12⅛	12¼
1⅝	⅜	Consol Ryl Cp pf	8⅛	8	8⅛	
28¼	15¾	Consol Textile (h)	½	½	½	½
19⅛	10⅜	Container n	18½	18¼	18⅜	18⅜
2¾	1⅝	Cont Baking A	14½	14½	14½	14½
87¼	67½	Cont Baking B	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
24⅜	18	Cont Can (3)	78¾	78½	78¾	78½
46	35½	Cont Dia Fibre (2)	19¼	19¼	19¼	19½
4	2⅛	Cont Insurance (1.20f)	40¼	39¾	40	40½
38½	28⅛	Cont Motors	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
69	55¼	Cont Oil (1)	29¾	29½	29½	29⅝
81⅜	68½	Corn Exchange (3)	59½	59½	59¼	59⅝
7⅜	4¼	Corn Products (3)	82½	80⅞	81⅜	81
37⅞	38	Coty	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	4½
27¼	15⅜	*Cream of Wheat (2)	36¼	36⅛	36¼	36¼
63¾	43⅜	Crosley Radio (½b)	25¾	25½	25¾	25¾
10⅜	7¼	Crown Cork & S (1)	61¼	59¾	60	59⅝
2⅜	1½	Crown Zeller vtc	8	7⅞	8	7¾
14¼	6½	Cuba Co	1½	1½	1½	1¾
102	63½	Cuban Am Sug	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¾
24¼	16⅜	Cuban Am Sug pf	92¼	92	92	93
104	99½	Curtis Publishing	18⅝	18½	18⅝	18½
9¼	4	Curtis Pub pf (7)	103½	103¼	103½	103⅜
21⅞	10½	Curtiss-Wright	6¾	6	6	6¼
65	43¼	Curtiss-Wright A	15⅝	15⅜	15¾	15½
		Cutler Hammer (1f)	53¼	53¼	53¼	53
		—D—				
89¼	52	Deere & Co	80½	79⅞	80⅛	80¼
52	36¾	Del & Hudson	42	41	41¾	41⅝
23½	14⅞	Del Lack & W	17¾	17½	17½	17⅝
9⅝	4⅜	Denver R G pf (h)	6½	6¼	6¾	6¼
133	128	Detroit Edison (4f)	140	140	140	141½
40½	33⅞	Diamond Match (1½f)	36	36	36	36½
34⅝	18½	Distillers Cp Seag	23	23	23	23
61½	41½	Dome Mines (2f)	56½	55⅜	56⅛	56½
11⅞	7¾	Dominion Stores	9½	9¼	9¼	9¼
75¾	50⅝	Douglas A	58⅝	57⅝	57⅞	57
37	29	Dresser A (1½e)	32	32	32	32
153	133	du Pont de Nem (3.60f)	149¾	149½	149½	149¾
		—E—	6½	6½	6½	6¾
97⅛	6	Eastern Roll Mill	170½	168	167½	167½
170½	156	Eastman Kodak (5f)	168	167½	167½	168
27	23½	Eaton Mfg (2)	9¼	8¾	8¾	8¾
44⅝	30⅜	Ettington Schild	17½	17	17½	17½
17⅜	10	Elec Auto-Lite (1.20)	36⅜	36	36	36½
77⅜	53⅛	Elec & Mus Ind (.24e)	12¾	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
16⅜	6¾	Elec Pow & Lt	6½	5⅞	5⅞	6⅛
68⅝	29½	El Pw&L 6% pf	16½	15¾	16⅛	16
73½	32¾	Elec Pow & L pf	68	67	67½	67½
1⅝	½	Elk Horn Coal (h)	73¼	71¾	71¾	72
15⅜	7½	Engineers Pub S	44½	44½	44½	44½
75	45½	Engineers P S 5pf	14⅝	14¾	14⅝	15
82½	55	Engineers P S 6pf	76	76	76	75½
7⅝	5¼	Equitable Off Bg (.10b)	81	81	81	
17⅝	11	Erie RR	6⅜	6	6¼	6
27¾	16	Erie RR 1pf	14	13½	13½	13½
19	11¾	Erie RR 2pf	21	20⅝	20⅜	20¾
15⅝	12	Eureka Vacuum (.80)	14½	14¼	14¼	14
40½	29	*Evans Products (1)	13½	13½	13½	13½
8¼	4⅜	Exchange Buffet	31½	31	31	31⅜
		—F—	6½	6¼	6½	6⅜
5¾	2⅝	Fairbanks Co	18½	18	18⅛	18⅛
18½	8½	Fairbanks pf	53⅜	34¾	34¾	34¾
53⅜	34¾	Fairbanks Morse	41½	31¾	31¾	31¾
41½	31¾	Fajardo Sug (2)	50½	49⅞	49⅞	49½
25	18¾	Fed Lt & Trac	37½	37⅜	37⅜	37½
12½	7⅝	*Fed Motor Tr (.40)	21¾	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
5⅞	3	Fed Screw W	9½	9½	9½	9½
4½	2½	Fed Water Serv	3½	3½	3½	3½
28½	20½	Fed'd Dept Sto (1)	3¾	3¼	3¾	3¾
49½	38	Fidelity Ph F In (1.20f)	38½	38	38	38
			43	41⅞	43	42
2⅞	1⅞	Firestone T&R (1.20)	48¾	46	46	46
11¾	4⅛	First Nat Stores (2½)	38¾	38¼	38¼	38¼
38	30½	Follansbee B (h)	47⅛	47	47	47
35⅝	27½	Food Mach n (1)	32⅛	32¼	32⅛	32⅛
38	30½	Foster-Wheeler	30⅜	30⅛	30⅜	30¼
53⅛	31½	Fourth Nat Inv (¾b)	36	36	36	
		Freeport Texas (1)				
		Fuller 2pf				
		—G—				
6½	3¾	Gabriel Snub A	5½	5	5	5⅛
18¼	11½	Gamewell	16	15¼	15½	16⅜
12⅛	8½	Gen Am Inv	9¾	9½	9⅝	9½
43	42¼	Gen Am Trans (1¾)	49½	49	49	49½
34¾	22	Gen Asphalt (¼e)	25½	25½	25½	25
14⅞	10¾	Gen Baking (.60)	11⅝	11⅜	11½	12
11¾	7⅜	Gen Bronze	8	8	8	8⅜
15⅝	5¾	Gen Cable	11¾	10⅞	11¼	
33⅝	17	Gen Cable A	24¾	24¼	24⅜	24⅜
95	70½	Gen Cable pf	89	88¾	89	89
58½	33½	Gen Cigar (4f)	48⅜	58⅜	58⅝	58¼
41⅞	34½	Gen Electric (1)	38⅞	38⅜	38⅝	38½
42½	33⅜	Gen Foods (1.80)	42½	41⅞	42⅛	42¼
7¾	5⅜	Gen Gas & E A	23½	23	23½	23⅜
70½	59¾	Gen Mills (3)	65	64½	64½	64½
120½	117½	Gen Mills pf (5)	119	119	119	
77	53⅞	Gen Motors (2f)	65¼	64¾	65⅛	64⅞
122	118	Gen Mot 5% pf (5)	121¾	121¾	121¾	121¼
6⅜	5¾	Gen Out Ad	7	7	7	7
50	32½	Gen Out Ad A	32½	31½	32¼	31
3⅞	2	Gen Pub Service	5	5	5	5
43	26½	Gen Realty pf ww	35½	35½	35½	37½
18⅝	15	Gillette Saf Raz (1)	23¾	23¾	23¾	25
90	81¾	Gillette S R pf (5)	31¾	29⅞	31¼	
13½	6¾	Gimbel Bros	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅜
93½	69	Gimbel Bros pf (2b)	84	84	84	84¾
55½	39¾	Glidden (2)	13¼	12⅞	12⅞	13
7½	3⅝	Gobel, Adolf	92	91	92	91½
10¼	7	Gobel Brew (.20f)	44	43½	43⅝	43⅝
21⅝	15½	Gold Dust vtc (1.20)	4½	4½	4½	4½
23½	13⅝	Goodrich	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
78	50	Goodrich pf	16⅞	15⅞	16⅛	16
31⅞	21¾	Goodyear	20¼	19⅞	19⅞	20
99¾	87	Goodyear 1pf (4)	89½	89½	89½	90
11¼	8½	Gotham Silk Hos	26	25¾	25⅞	26
4½	3⅜	Graham-Paige	90¾	90	90	91½
3½	3⅛	Granby std 2d stp	4½	4½	4½	4½
6⅜	3½	Grand Union ct	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
23⅝	16	Grand Union pf (5½g)	76¼	75¾	76¼	76¼
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Business and Industry

Five Months' Business Gains Seen by Reserve Best Since 1931

Commerce and Finance

Title Concerns Liable in Full, Declares Court

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 18—Claims of 550,000 investors in guaranteed mortgages and mortgage certificates aggregating $1,000,000,000, against 27 title and mortgage concerns taken over by the State of New York for liquidation were strengthened today by a ruling of Justice Alfred Frankenthaler, of the New York County Supreme Court, that rights of the security holders are absolute and not contingent upon collection of interest and principal by the companies.

Justice Frankenthaler's ruling was made in response to a request from Louis H. Pink, superintendent of insurance, for a formula to be used by the State as liquidator of the assets of the 27 concerns. The ruling answered the contention of stockholders that payment of the claims should be contingent upon realization of assets from property securing mortgages or certificates.

Claims Clearly Absolute

Claims of owners of participating certificates in a group series of mortgages are clearly absolute, because of a recent ruling of the court of appeals, Justice Frankenthaler found. Explaining that a more difficult legal question was involved in determining the nature of claims upon guarantees of whole mortgages or participation certificates in single mortgages, he said:

"In the view this court takes of the matter, whether the company's obligation on its 'guarantee' of whole mortgages and of single mortgages is that of a primary debtor (the mortgages being pledged as security) or that of a guarantor, is immaterial for the purpose of determining whether the claims involved upon the present motion are absolute or contingent.

"If the company is a primary debtor, the liability is obviously absolute, and no real problem is presented. It is the court's opinion that even if the company is deemed to be a guarantor, and the mortgage to be owned by the holder of its policy or the holder of its certificate, the obligation is likewise absolute."

Emergency Law Inapplicable

Continuing, Justice Frankenthaler stressed that "the company is liable for the interest on the interest dates specified in each mortgage, regardless of whether or not there is an interest default by the mortagor." He added that "for like reasons the company's obligation to pay principal is also absolute and not contingent. . . ."

Answering the argument of stockholders in title and mortgage companies that they were justified in passing along burdens to certificate holders because moratoriums prevented collection of obligations, Justice Frankenthaler said:

"The application of the emergency laws to the claims filed against the liquidator would be contrary to the spirit as well as to the letter of those statutes. There is nothing in the emergency statutes to indicate a legislative purpose that they were to apply to mortgagees who were deprived, without their consent, of all rights to enforce the guarantees held by them after the expiration of the emergency."

American Wool Considers Plans for Recapitalization

NEW YORK, June 18 (AP)—Directors of American Woolen Co., are considering a plan for a recapitalization which would provide for liquidation of back dividends on the 7 per cent preferred stock, it was learned from sources close to the company.

While the matter has been actively before the finance committee of the board, no definite proposals have been worked out as yet, it was understood. Conversations on the subject have been held jointly by certain of the stockholders and the finance committee.

There are 383,210 shares of American Woolen preferred outstanding on which dividend arrers as of March 16 amounted to $22,131,000, or approximately $60 a share.

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Owen D. Young Is Renamed Director By Reserve Board

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 18—Federal Reserve Board has named Owen D. Young, chairman of General Electric Company, Class C Director of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for the unexpired portion of the term ending Dec. 31, 1937. He was also made deputy chairman of the New York bank's board for the remainder of the current year, in which capacity he will act as chairman of the New York bank pending the filling of the vacancy in that position by the board of governors in accordance with its procedure initiated last March.

The reappointment of Mr. Young as Class C director and deputy chairman reversed a stand which the Federal Reserve System took last December. At that time it declared that it had "reached the conclusion that six years of service represents the maximum period during which a director should remain continuously in office."

In accordance with this decision, the board said, it would not reappoint Class C directors of Reserve Banks whose terms expired on Dec. 31 last, and who would have served more than six years, including Mr. Young, who had served 13 years, the last nine as a Class C director and four years as a Class B director.

The Reserve Board which made this decision was succeeded on Feb. 1 by the reconstituted board, including only two of the old members, Marriner S. Eccles, chairman, and M. S. Szymczak.

Crane Co. of Illinois $12,000,000 Issue Offered to Public

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 18—Morgan Stanley & Co. is the head of a syndicate offering a Crane Company of Illinois issue of $12,000,000 15-year 3½ per cent debentures, due June 1, 1951, at 98½ and accrued interest, to yield about 3.63 per cent.

Associated with Morgan Stanley & Co. in the underwriting and offering of the debentures are Clark, Dodge & Co., the Lee Higginson Corporation and Edward B. Smith & Co.

The net proceeds from the sale of the debentures, estimated at $11,428,900 after deducting expenses, will be used by the company to the extent of $10,158,580 to provide funds for the redemption on Aug. 1, 1936, of the $10,058,000 of the company's 10-year 5 per cent notes, due Aug. 1, 1940, outstanding at 101, or for the purchase for cancellation prior to that date of the notes at not more than the redemption price. The accrued interest on the notes to the date of redemption will be paid out of the general funds of the company. The rest of the net proceeds from the sale, estimated at $1,270,320, will be used by the company for additional working capital, including increased inventories and accounts receivable, and for general corporate purposes.

The new debentures will be redeemable at the option of the company, in whole or in part, on any interest date on at least 30 days' notice, at 102½ on or before Dec. 1, 1936; at 102 thereafter to Dec. 1, 1937; at 101½ thereafter to Dec. 1, 1938; at 101 thereafter to Dec. 1, 1943; at 100½ thereafter to Dec. 1, 1947, and at par thereafter to maturity.

The indentures provide for a sinking fund calling for the payment on or before April 20, 1937, and on or before April 20 each year thereafter and ending with the year 1950, of $350,000 to be utilized by the trustee for the redemption of the debentures.

S. C. Aims to Recoup Farm Losses by Potato Sales

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 18—Low-country farmers are trying to recoup losses suffered in a poor truck season by profitable sales of Irish potatoes. Irish potato shipments to northern markets from this section are increasing daily.

Prices have moved generally upward, and South Carolina potatoes have led the increased volume offered, reports of the federal-state market news service bulletins for some days show.

Dry weather and low market prices have combined to harm the State's trucking farmers. Many plowed up their cabbage because the less than half a cent a pound offered was not enough to make harvesting worthwhile. The market rose quickly to more than a cent a pound. One farmer estimated his loss on three acres plowed up at $700.

James Talcott Business 17 P. C. Above Last Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 18—For the first five months of 1936 the volume of business of James Talcott, Inc., factoring concern, increased 17 per cent, totaling $32,347,258, compared with $27,687,750 for the corresponding period in 1935.

The company's factoring volume for the month of May was $5,926,840, compared with $5,103,924 for the like month last year, an increase of 16 per cent.

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Substantial Gain In Trade Shown By Reserve Board

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 18—Substantial trade gains are reported by the Federal Reserve Board in its bulletin for May just issued. In the first five months of this year business was more active than in the corresponding periods of any of the four preceding years and many types of activity were at the highest levels since early in 1930, it was shown.

"Business activity, which, after a rapid advance during the second half of 1935, had declined somewhat in the first quarter of 1936, regained most of this decline in April, and incomplete figures for May indicate that the April level was maintained," the board stated.

"The most marked increases in production during the last year, as in other recent years, have been in the durable goods industries. Output of durable goods, however, is still far below pre-depression levels, owing largely to the lag of recovery in construction activity."

The board declared, however, that in the last year there had been an increase in construction, reflecting larger expenditures for residential, industrial and commercial building as well as increased outlays for publicly financed projects.

The bulletin observed that agricultural income, which has increased considerably in the last three years, has shown a further growth so far this year.

"Wholesale commodity prices, which had advanced considerably during 1933 and 1934 and slightly in 1935, have declined somewhat this year, reflecting reductions in prices of farm products and foods to the lowest levels since the end of 1934," the bulletin said.

The board added that the profits of large industrial corporations increased sharply in the last half of 1935 and, although somewhat smaller in the first quarter of 1936, they continued at a higher level than in any other quarter since 1930.

Bank Clearings Rise 9.2 Per Cent Above 1935 Week

NEW YORK, June 18 (AP)—Bank clearings in 22 leading cities, as compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, amounted to $6,439,731,000 for the week ended yesterday, a gain of 9.2 per cent over the total of $5,899,502,000 during the corresponding week of last year.

The past week was $788,429,000 higher than the previous week, but for the corresponding periods a year ago the increase was $1,122,724,000.

For New York City, clearings were $4,306,720,000, a level 7.3 per cent in excess of the 1935 comparative.

"There were gains reported for all but two cities over the amounts for last year," Dun & Bradstreet stated. "The exceptions were Kansas City and Omaha, in which trifling declines appeared. Foremost among the cities which reported increases were Cleveland, Cincinnati, Dallas, Pittsburgh, Detroit and Atlanta."

Chicago clearings were $319,300,000, an increase of 21.2 per cent over a year ago.

Dowes New Head Of Grain Committee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, June 18—Orrin S. Dowes has been elected chairman of the Grain Committee on National Affairs succeeding C. D. Sturtevant.

Mr. Dowes is vice-president of the Stratton Grain Company and a director of the Chicago Board of Trade. He is the youngest man to head this group, which represents principal grain exchanges of the United States.

Fred H. Clutton, secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade, was reappointed to the same post with the grain committee. Frank A. Theis, Kansas City, was elected vice-president.

Members chosen for the governing committee were: President, Robert P. Boylan, Sturtevant; John F. Brennan, Siebel C. Harris and Dowse, all of the Chicago Board of Trade; George B. Wood, Buffalo Corn Exchange; G. A. MacNabb, Chicago Open Board of Trade; W. R. Lathrop and Theis, Kansas City Board of Trade; F. J. Grimes and James G. Wyman, Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce; F. T. Buchanan, Omaha Grain Exchange; H. H. Dewey, Peoria, (Ill.) Board of Trade; J. H. Caldwell, St. Louis Merchants Exchange; James Norris, New York Produce Exchange, and Edward La Budd, Milwaukee Grain and Cotton Exchange.

Int'l Bus. Machines Issues Debentures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 18—Arrangements have been made whereby $10,000,000 of International Business Machines Corporation 3 per cent 10-year debentures are to be sold to a large institutional investor at par, Thomas J. Watson, president of the company, announced.

The debentures provide for a sinking fund commencing June 15, 1941, or earlier at the corporation's option, of $800,000 per annum. The debentures are redeemable out of sinking fund monies at par; or out of funds otherwise available from profits, or in connection with any refinancing for additional capital, at 101; otherwise, at a premium of 5 per cent, on or prior to June 15, 1937, such premium diminishing one-half of 1 per cent annually thereafter, he stated.

The $10,000,000 of cash provided by the sale of these debentures will effect the retirement of the corporation's outstanding bank loans, the balance to be added to the working capital or used for other corporate purposes.

The World's Business

Bonus Money—Purchasing Power, but Only of a Kind—Wanted: Work Money

By H. B. E.

ASSUMING that the bonus bonds which are now in the hands of the veterans will be cashed, as seems likely to be the rule, the consequent injection of purchasing power into the economic system will be tremendous. There has been nothing like it in monetary history. The grand total is just short of $2,000 millions. For weeks past the retailers have been rubbing their hands in anticipation of the spending of this huge amount. To them it means good business.

Instead of regarding it as a piece of good fortune, however, some of them seem to be using it as an illustration of what they think is an economic truth. "What the country needs is more money in circulation, and now we are getting it," said one of them, in reply to a question. The retailer talked like Senator Borah of Idaho. "If the payment of the bonus does not harmonize with the recovery of the country," said he, explaining his vote for prepayment, "it should not be paid. But I think it does harmonize. We have been trying for two years to get money out to the people to restore business and purchasing power. We can do that now by paying this debt."

Many, many people cling to this monetary philosophy. To some extent, indeed, the New Deal expressed it. The core of the philosophy is that business can be restored simply by injecting money into circulation.

* * *

The fact is that the bonus prepayment comes at a time when the money supply of the nation has already been hoisted back to prosperity levels. Currency in circulation is ahead of the 1929 total. Deposits in the mutual savings banks have reached an all-time peak. Deposits in the commercial banks belonging to the Federal Reserve System have broken all records. For all kinds of banks in the country, the hole made by the depression has, I suppose, been completely filled in. And yet one out of five of the population are still subsisting on public relief. They are wards of the state. One reason is that there is not enough work in circulation. The replenishment of the country's money supplies, in short, yields the lesson that contrary to the inflationary theory, money in circulation is not the same as work in circulation.

The reason for the disharmony between money in circulation and work in circulation turns upon the meaning of the phrase "purchasing power." The money that the veterans are getting is called purchasing power. The definition is correct. For the money received by the veterans will give those veterans a command over goods and services. These goods and services have to be produced before they can be consumed. But the veterans do not produce them as title to the new money. Their title is to *other* people's goods and services; so that the sum total of the national income, which is a produced purchasing power, is not added to, but merely divided afresh, by the present disbursements. The purchasing power that counts is the kind which arises simultaneously with the production of goods and services. Call it wages, or dividends, or profits; it is all the same. It is produced purchasing power. What has been paid out to the veterans, tremendous as it is, is earned by the American people every 12 days.

* * *

But I have already admitted that the bonus prepayments will make for good business. What is that but production? Yes, but it is not that steady production of goods and services which is called for by an increase in the right kind of purchasing power. In general it is a temporary stimulant. It can pass only once through the system. The customer makes a single payment, which has an income velocity back to the manufacturer, but the customer, unfortunately, doesn't come again. The business may be likened to a Christmas boom. For a Christmas boom the retailer stocks up for a two- or three-week season. He does not overstock. If he did, he would be caught with goods for which he had no customers, and would have to sell the goods at knockdown prices. Contrast this kind of business with the steady advance in business coming from an increase in wages and other payments for work done. These payments are spent not once, but every week or quarter.

This reasoning was proved by the experience in 1931. In that year the loan provisions of the bonus law were liberalized to permit veterans to borrow up to 50 per cent of the value of their certificates. Nearly $1000 millions were so lent. The money was spent up to and including March. We see the results in the statistics. From a December, 1930, level of 94 the Federal Reserve Board adjusted index of department store sales rose to 106 in March, an increase of 12.7 per cent. But the spurt was only a spurt. It did not last. By July the index had dropped to 91. Wise shopkeepers told me at the time that they banked the extra receipts instead of using them to buy goods in anticipation of repeat orders. So, after the spurt in retail sales, the economic system resumed its downward course (in fact, it hadn't ceased to pursue that course except in retail sales) and presently broke down completely.

It was then shown that something was radically wrong with the system which the mere injection of money could not of itself repair. Such a treatment was like pouring oil into an automobile which had begun to crack internally.

Money has been defined as the right of action. We would not underestimate its importance in the economic scheme of things. If the veterans should use the money as a down payment on houses such an act might give a momentum, not a spurt, to productivity. Houses are important because they are capital goods, not consumer goods. Consequently they bring into operation work representing about 10 times the value of that down payment. The money to pay for them comes later. Such a momentum, however, would be possible only if certain anterior conditions were already met. In 1931 they hadn't been met. Whether they have been met now may be doubted; but this much can be said, that the machine is in a much better condition for movement than it was in 1931. Specifically, rents are moving up to costs; so that it may soon be cheaper to build than to rent; and incomes are moving up to costs, so that people have purchasing power to build—not the down payments but the money that is automatically provided by work.

Increase in Daily Oil Output in U. S. Of 35,950 Barrels

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 18—Crude oil production in the United States had a daily average last week of 2,971,300 barrels, compared with 2,935,450 in the previous week, an increase of 35,950 barrels, according to the American Petroleum Institute.

Gains of 19,800 barres in Oklahoma and of 17,150 in Kansas were the important changes. Production was 133,000 barrels more than the calculation of 2,838,300 daily by the Bureau of Mines for June.

Motor fuel stocks in the United States, including the amount of gasoline contained in naphtha distillates, at the close of last week, amounted to 70,668,000 barrels, against 70,639,000 at the end of the preceding week, a gain of 29,000 barrels. At the close of June last year motor fuel stocks were 59,507,000 barrels.

Gasoline stocks at refineries increased 333,000 barrels to 41,280,000, while those at bulk terminals, "in transit" and in pipe lines, were down 198,000 barrels to 22,543,000. Unfinished gasoline stocks decreased 106,000 barrels to 6,845,000.

Chase Bank Calls $50,000,000 Senior Issue to Retire RFC as Partner

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 18—Retirement of the Chase National Bank's entire issue of $50,000,000 of preferred stock has been authorized by the directors of the bank, according to an announcement by Winthrop W. Aldrich, chairman of the board. This will enable the bank to retire all its preferred stock, bulk of which is held by the RFC.

The board directed the release of $49,520,000 from reserves no longer required. This sum, with $750,000 standing to the credit of the preferred stock retirement fund, will be added to the bank's surplus of $50,000,000.

$12,000,000 In Reserves

After giving effect to the retirement, the bank's capital structure will consist of $100,270,000 of common stock, $100,270,000 of surplus and about $22,000,000 of undivided profits, a total of $222,540,000, it was announced, while reserve for contingencies will be about $12,000,000. The transaction will lift the book value of the bank's common stock to $30.10 compared with $22.79 on March 4.

The preferred stock has been called for payment at par and accrued interest on Aug. 1, the next dividend rate. Arrangements have been made, however, for immediate payment to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation of the $46,222,160 of preferred stock it holds with dividends accrued to yesterday, while holders of the remaining preferred stock, $3,777,840, may receive, prior to Aug. 1, immediate payment at par and accrued dividends to the date of delivery.

Fourth Bank to Act

Retirement of the preferred stock will eliminate annual dividend requirements of $1,806,660 on the issue. Increasing the bank's surplus to 100 per cent of common stock will make it unnecessary to continue transferring 10 per cent of net earnings to surplus prior to the declaration of common dividends, as required by the federal law for national banks having surpluses smaller than capital.

The Chase will be the fourth big bank that has taken steps recently to retire the Government from "partnership," the others being the First National Bank of Chicago, the Manufacturers Trust Company, New York, and the Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Company of Chicago.

This is not an Offering Prospectus. The offer of these Debentures is made only by means of the Offering Prospectus. This is published on behalf of only those of the undersigned who are registered dealers in securities in this State.

This issue, though registered, is not approved or disapproved by the Securities and Exchange Commission, which does not pass on the merits of any registered securities.

$12,000,000

CRANE CO.

Fifteen-Year 3½% Sinking Fund Debentures

Dated June 1, 1936 *Due June 1, 1951*

Interest payable June 1 and December 1, in Chicago or New York.

CONTINENTAL ILLINOIS NATIONAL BANK AND TRUST COMPANY OF CHICAGO, Trustee.

Coupon Debentures in denomination of $1,000, registerable as to principal.

Redeemable, at the option of the Company, in whole or in part, on any interest payment date prior to maturity, on at least 30 days published notice, at the following prices and accrued interest: if redeemed on December 1, 1936, 102½%; after December 1, 1936 and on or before December 1, 1937, 102%; after December 1, 1937 and on or before December 1, 1938, 101½%; after December 1, 1938 and on or before December 1, 1943, 101%; after December 1, 1943 and on or before December 1, 1947, 100½%; and after December 1, 1947, 100%.

The following is merely a brief outline of certain information contained in the Offering Prospectus and is subject to the more detailed statements in the Offering Prospectus and the Registration Statement, which also include important information not outlined or indicated herein. The Offering Prospectus, which must be furnished to each purchaser, should be read prior to any purchase of these Debentures.

THE COMPANY *Crane Co. was originally founded in 1855 and was incorporated in Illinois in 1865 as North Western Manufacturing Company. Its name was changed to Crane Brothers Manufacturing Company on August 9, 1872, to Crane Company on February 1, 1890, and to Crane Co. on January 23, 1922. The Company and its subsidiaries are engaged in the manufacture and distribution of brass, iron and steel valves, fittings and appliances for controlling and conveying water, oil and other liquids, steam, air and gases; heating apparatus and auxiliary products for industrial and residential purposes; sanitary appliances and fixtures, including sanitary enameled iron and vitreous china and heavy porcelain ware and plumbers brass goods and supplies; and in the jobbing of numerous related items. The Company is also a large fabricator and distributor of steel pipe. Products manufactured and distributed by the Company and its subsidiaries are used in practically all major industries.*

The Company and its subsidiaries own and operate thirteen manufacturing plants or groups of plants located in the United States, Canada, England and France. The principal plant is located at Chicago, Illinois. They also maintain 165 sales branch houses for the jobbing of Crane products, as well as certain related products of other manufacturers, in 129 cities in the United States, 20 cities in Canada, five in England and one in France.

CAPITALIZATION—*The Company and its subsidiaries—Consolidated:*

	Outstanding as of December 31, 1935
Ten Year Five Per Cent Sinking Fund Gold Notes, due August 1, 1940	$10,058,000.00
Long Term Debt of Subsidiaries	354,411.22
Minority Interest in Subsidiaries	1,138,873.26
7% Preferred Stock, cumulative, par value $100 (145,889 shares)	14,588,900.00
Common Stock, par value $25 (2,348,628 shares) *	58,715,700.00

* *This figure includes 50,000 shares of Common Stock held in the Company's treasury against the exercise of an outstanding option for their purchase at $10 per share.*

PURPOSE OF ISSUE *The net proceeds from the sale of the Debentures (estimated at $11,428,900 after deducting expenses) will be used by the Company to the extent of $10,158,580 for the redemption at 101% on August 1, 1936 (or for the prior purchase) of the outstanding $10,058,000 Five Per Cent Notes, due August 1, 1940, and to the extent of $1,270,320 for additional working capital and for general corporate purposes.*

EARNINGS *Reference is made to the Offering Prospectus for detailed information as to consolidated earnings for 1933, 1934 and 1935 and the consolidated profit and loss summary for the ten years, 1926 to 1935, inclusive, and for comments of the auditors and notes in connection therewith. Such consolidated profit and loss summary shows the following adjusted net income figures, after depreciation, but before taking credit for adjustments in the contingency reserve, for the Company and its subsidiaries:*

Year	Balance Before Interest Charges	Interest Charges	Balance	Year	Balance Before Interest Charges	Interest Charges	Balance
1926	$9,250,054	$ 46,724	$9,203,330	1931	$7,374,645*	$623,369	$7,998,014*
1927	5,421,813	50,260	5,371,553	1932	7,944,767*	619,547	8,564,314*
1928	6,876,808	20,121	6,856,687	1933	1,340,141*	596,119	1,936,260*
1929	12,903,351	131,169	12,772,182	1934	1,276,907	567,986	708,921
1930	381,856	302,127	79,729	1935	1,867,716	540,440	1,327,276

* *Indicates loss.*

DEBENTURES *The Debentures will be direct obligations of the Company, issued under an Indenture dated as of June 1, 1936, but will not be secured by any lien. The Indenture will not authorize the issuance of additional Debentures thereunder, but will not limit the amount of other securities which may hereafter be issued by the Company, except that the Indenture will provide that no mortgage or other lien (other than (1) purchase money or pre-existing mortgages on after acquired property or (2) pledges to secure indebtedness incurred in the ordinary course of business and maturing not more than one year after the creation thereof) shall be created upon any of the properties or assets of the Company or of any subsidiary.*

The Indenture will also provide that the Company shall pay no dividends except stock dividends or make any distribution to stockholders which would reduce consolidated current assets below 125% of the sum of consolidated current liabilities and aggregate funded indebtedness of the Company and its subsidiaries then outstanding.

The Indenture will provide for an annual Sinking Fund payment of $350,000 in each year, 1937 to 1950, inclusive, payable in cash for the redemption of Debentures or in Debentures at cost to the Company.

UNDERWRITING *Subject to certain terms and conditions, the Underwriters named in the Offering Prospectus have severally agreed to purchase these Debentures from the Company at 96%, or a total of $11,520,000, plus accrued interest. Such Debentures are to be offered to the public at 98½%, or a total of $11,820,000, plus accrued interest. The underwriting discounts are 2½%, or a total of $300,000.*

Price 98½% and Accrued Interest

The Underwriters have agreed to purchase these Debentures when, as and if issued, and subject to the approval of Messrs. Winthrop, Stimson, Putnam & Roberts, counsel for the Underwriters. It is expected that delivery of temporary Debentures, exchangeable for definitive Debentures when prepared, will be made at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., on or about June 24, 1936, against payment therefor in New York funds.

As more fully set forth in the Offering Prospectus, the Underwriters have authorized the purchase and sale, in the open market or otherwise, of Debentures for their several accounts, either for long or short account within the limits and during the period set forth in the Agreement between themselves.

Further information, particularly financial statements, is contained in the Registration Statement on file with the Securities and Exchange Commission, and in the Offering Prospectus which must be furnished to each purchaser and is obtainable only from such of the undersigned as are registered dealers in securities in this State.

MORGAN STANLEY & CO.
Incorporated

CLARK, DODGE & CO. **LEE HIGGINSON CORPORATION**

EDWARD B. SMITH & CO.

June 18, 1936.

Planes Poised to Scan Eclipse; 40 Groups Eye Clouds in Asia

(Continued from Page 1)

eclipse with camera and spectrograph. Most unusual of telescopes trained sunward is the "cannon" of Dr. Irvine C. Gardner, member of the National Geographic Society-Georgetown University expedition. It is equipped with an astrographic lens especially designed by Dr. Gardner and expected to provide an image of the sun two inches in diameter on photographic negatives. Both colored and black and white photographs will be taken. For the base of his 'scope, Dr. Gardner is using the wooden packing case in which shipment to Siberia was made.

Dr. Paul A. McNally, director of the Georgetown Observatory, is heading this joint expedition, headquarters for which is established at the village of Kustanai, east of Orenburg and north of the Caspian Sea. This location is in about the same latitude as London, England.

Five Special Courses

Dr. McNally directed an expedition to Maine in 1932 in the course of which valuable experience was obtained in the unusually rapid photographic work which must be carried on during the brief period of darkness. His 1936 expedition will make use of a battery of five special cameras mounted so as to follow the apparent motion of the sun; photometers for studying changes in light intensity; spectrographs to determine the spectrum lines of the corona and several instruments to note weather changes during the period of totality. The chief photographic objective will be the sun's corona.

This extends in vast streamers of pearly light around the edges of the sun when the black disk of the moon moves in front of it. It is believed to be superheated vapor rising from the seething surface of the sun. Recently, astronomers have found good evidence that it consists largely of oxygen, the all-important gas of the earth's own atmosphere. Oxygen also is revealed in the light coming from other stars more distant in space, and from far-off nebulae or star clouds.

Comparison of Lines

These facts are learned through a comparison of lines which appear in the solar spectrum and in the spectrums of stars, with those of objects well known on earth. For example, iron, oxygen, calcium, and all other elements exhibit characteristic spectrum lines when heated to incandescence, no matter where they may be in the universe.

Thus by turning batteries of spectrographs toward the sun's corona, astronomers hope to find clues as to the make-up of the sun, the heat and energy of which give vitality to the earth. This in turn may aid in a better understanding of the nature of more distant stars, for the sun itself is a small star.

Other instruments are used in order to "hold the stop-watch" on movements of the solar system to see if it is running on schedule. Movements of the sun, moon and planets in relation to one another are predicted with extreme accuracy by astronomers, but the predictions can be checked only when two heavenly bodies pass each other as in the case of an eclipse.

Largest Group

By far the largest group from America is the combined Harvard-Massachusetts Institute of Technology Expedition led by Dr. Donald Menzel and Dr. J. C. Boyce. Temporary observatory headquarters are at Ak-Bulak, west of the southern tip of the Ural Mountains.

Featured in the equipment of this group is the giant metal camera made by Bausch & Lomb for unusually "candid" glimpses of the solar spectrum. It weighs some 700 pounds and uses film two and a half feet wide. Halfway around the globe it was shipped for use during a brief two minutes of totality. But with it, Dr. Menzel hopes to find out definitely, just what kind of matter the element labeled "coronium," for want of a better title, really is.

Indications would show that it is oxygen, says Dr. Menzel, but more data is needed. Thus while the lines throughout the wide width of the sun's spectrum will be studied, usual care will be exercised in the green region where coronium lines are located.

Work Rehearsed

Though much of the work accomplished during the brief two minutes available is rehearsed time and again—more carefully even than actors rehearse their lines—the Harvard-Tech expedition is taking no chances this year. It has amassed the largest battery of automatic observing devices ever built. No doubt a few members still remember what happened four years ago at Gray, Maine, when every one was so "practiced up" in the motions of changing blank photographic plates in order that as many photographs as possible would be taken during the time available—they forgot to load the plates when it came time for actual business. Weather, instruments, atmosphere and everything else were perfect, most of the plates that anxious fingers fed one after another into cameras, were empty.

Representing the physics department at Harvard, are several men interested in the moon's radio shadow, an invisible, comma-shaped region traveling with totality and appearing like a hole in the radio roof of the atmosphere which ordinarily reflects back to earth the waves of broadcasting stations.

Ionized Particles

This roof is known to be a layer of ionized particles and constitutes what physicists call the "ionosphere." One cause of the ionized particles which make up the layer is charging or electrification by ultra-violet light from the sun. By passing the moon between earth and sun, shutting out all direct light, the radio "shadow" appears as a disturbance or hole within which there can be no ionization, consequently no reflection of radio waves. Valuable information aiding long distance radio communication is expected to result for investigations in this field.

Prof. S. A. Mitchel of the University of Virginia, president of the Eclipse Commission of the International Astronomical Union, has estimated that the chances of clear weather throughout the eclipse track are about 50-50 and 60-40 in some places. Since 1933, the Soviet Government has collected all available weather information old and new on climatic conditions of the area. All this has been made available to the parties concerned.

In addition, several expeditions have been insured by Lloyd's of London against bad weather. Rain or even clouded skies will mean failure for all but the radio men, and to prevent financial loss in this event, insurance policies were obtained covering actual expenses involved.

California Eclipse

During the 1923 eclipse in California and Mexico, the University of Indiana took equipment valued at several thousand dollars into Lower California. Heavy clouds prevented any success at all and the full face of the policy was collected.

Dr. Clyde Fisher, head of New York's Hayden Planetarium, has joined the Ak-Bulak party, and following the eclipse intends investigating the giant meteor which plunged into the mire and muck of a Siberean marsh some 30 years ago.

Dr. Willi Cohn of the California School of Fine Arts will be in northern Japan with Japanese expeditions.

Intensive observations will be made by two British expeditions under the auspices of the Royal Astronomical Society and the Royal Society. Prof. J. A. Carroll of the University of Aberdeen is at Omsk, Siberia, and Prof. F. J. M. Stratton of Cambridge University is at Kamishari in Hokkaido, Japan's northern island.

Many Russian

Approximately 25 of the expeditions are Russian, most of these parties distributing themselves throughout south-central Siberia. They are occupying sites examined by five small expeditions during 1934 in order to determine the bets places to observe the eclipse. These were published in a volume containing other eclipse information and placed in the hands of interested astronomers throughout the world.

In addition to Grecian astronomers at work in that country, Prof. Nogi d'Arturo Bologna Observatory has traveled there to lend his assistance.

Several Soviet expeditions are planning to take still and motion pictures at a height of six miles above the earth through the use of automatic cameras mounted on stratosphere balloons. This work is under the supervision of the Moscow Planetarium the headquarters of which are in the north Caucasus.

Allay Superstition

Throughout the entire region Soviet astronomers have traveled during the past year, giving free lectures to people in backward sections. They have explained to the villagers exactly what will take place today, and quieted fears regarding such phenomenon which were instilled into them several years ago by government officials under the Tsarist regime.

Says Dr. Menzel speaking for the Harvard group, "We have been extended every courtesy by the Soviet Government and can express nothing but admiration for the Soviet science of today. The scientists themselves are keen and detached. They take nothing for granted but investigate right down to bedrock."

Other groups too, have experienced the warm welcome customary between natural scientists, an attitude which discloses such men to be an active and influential factor working for international co-operation.

Observers of Eclipse Pick Good Sites In Manchoukuo and Japan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MUKDEN, June 18 "Manchoukuo is one of the best places to view the eclipse, which may best be seen from the eastern border of Heiho Province on the Amur River, and therefore the Manchoukuo Central Observatory prepared its expedition to make observations in that locality," states the local Japanese press, pointing out that only once in several thousand years, will the patch of shadow cast by the moon traverse the same regions on the earth's surface.

The little river town of Huma, some 120 miles north of the Manchurian town of Heiho and its neighbor Blagoveshchensk, on the Siberian bank of the Amur, is the principal station of the Manchurian expedition. Members of a party headed by Dr. Shinjo, director of the Natural Science Research Institute in Shanghai, which was established with funds provided by Japan from the remitted Boxer Indemnity, and includes Dr. Araki, head of the department of astronomy of the Kyoto Imperial University, and his staff, are observing the eclipse from Huma Tsitsihar, and Hsinking.

Base on Hokkaido Island

Dr. F. J. M. Stratton, director of the Solar Physics Laboratory of Cambridge University, accompanied by Maj. Ralph Bagnold of the Royal Signal Corps and the British Army Observatory, and Dr. Thomas Royds, director of the Kodaikanal Observatory in India, established their base in Hokkaido, the northern island of Japan, on May 1.

Other British natural scientists, including Dr. Clayborn Allen of Mt. Stromolo Observatory, Australia; Dr. Redman and Dr. Francis G. Aston of Cambridge University; Mr. Thackeray of Cambridge, who is stationed at Mt. Wilson Observatory, Pasadena, Calif., and Professor Marsden from India will join the expedition.

The British party in Japan have brought 80 cases of instruments, including six coelostats, five spectrographs, and three coronographs. The chief concern of the British party will be the outer atmosphere of the sun, which cannot be seen while the bright disk of the sun is visible. Observations will be taken at different heights to determine the extent of electrical charge in the chromosphere, that ruddy, incandescent layer of gas which surrounds the sun.

Test of Einstein Theory

Dr. Royds proposes certain observations connected with the proof of the validity of the Einstein theory of relativity. This recalls the announcements of the observations in 1919 by the British Eclipse Expedition under Sir Arthur Eddington.

Natural scientists were willing to concede that light might be subject to gravitation—that is, a ray of light passing near a great body like the sun might be deflected to the same extent that a small particle of matter, traveling at the same speed as the light ray, would be deflected according to the Newtonian theory of gravitation.

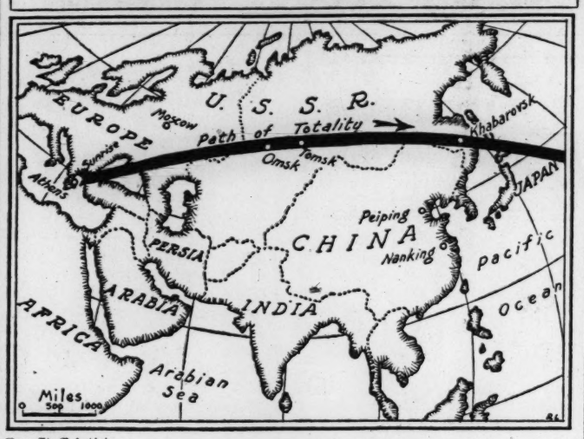
Dr. Einstein insisted that his calculations indicated that light should be deflected just twice as much as this. This argument could only be settled during an eclipse when the sun appeared among a number of bright stars. A favorable eclipse occurred in May, 1919. Photographs taken during that eclipse showed that the light rays from distant stars which passed close to the sun were bent in accordance with Einstein's calculations.

Mathematical Literature

"Einstein is right," was the headnatural scientist in English history, line under which the announcement of the British scientists appeared. "But who is Einstein," people wanted to know. When it was learned that he was a relatively obscure German mathematical physicist, and that he had disproved or rather improved the equations due to Sir Isaac Newton, long regarded as the greatest the British public was astounded that such a pronouncement should have the backing of the British Astronomer Royal.

In a comparatively short time leading booksellers displayed a "five-foot shelf" of books on Einstein's theory. Never before had higher mathematics taken so prominent a part in a year's literary output. A high school science teacher, during that early postwar period, who could not dilate glibly on the vital difference between the paths of raindrops on the window of a moving train, and the path taken by the drops from a melting ice-cream cone held by a fellow passenger, was in danger of being regarded as incompetent by the school board. Through an ironical twist of fate the now famous natural scientist has been driven out of Germany.

Laying Ribbon of Twilight Across Earth



By a Staff Artist

Pathway of the Eclipse of the Sun

Meteorologists Tap Secrets of Stratosphere

(Continued from Page 1)

University of Rochester campus to prove it.

The "bubbles" were large rubber sounding balloons which, when released in an almost cloudless sky, rose so quickly as to be out of sight within a few minutes. The new preference for balloons, instead of airplanes, for obtaining scientific data needed in weather forecasting is based on the development of the radio meteorograph, an instrument which automatically broadcasts by shortwave radio all observations of temperature, pressure and humidity from ground level to high up in the stratosphere. At this point, some 20 miles above the earth's surface, atmospheric pressure is so low that the hydrogen-inflated balloon expands tremendously and bursts.

Yesterday, as a balloon rose quickly, meteorologists using navy range finders kept it under observation for several minutes. After that, the sole indication that balloon and instruments were intact came from the steady radio signals recorded by the receiving apparatus installed in the tower of the university library.

Airplanes Inefficient

Today, most of the information on temperature, pressure and humidity is obtained by means of daily airplane ascensions to an average height of 17,000 feet. But Dr. Lange told assembled researchists, these ascensions are costly, not really high enough, and impossible to make under very bad weather conditions, when needed most.

The Blue Hills Observatory embarked on the development of its radio meteorograph a little more than a year ago. The instrument is really five-in-one, the whole weighing less than a pound.

There is a thermometer which, instead of using mercury in a glass tube, consists of a C-shaped bimetal sheet expanding and contracting with changes in temperature, a hygrometer which is nothing but a single hair of measured length from a child's head, so fastened that as dampness or humidity increases, the hair lengthens in proportion to the change, a tiny barometer which is a partly evacuated drum expanding as the instrument ascends and pressure drops, a watch with a large second hand to give time reference points, and a two-tube radio transmitter broadcasting on a wavelength of 4¾ meters.

Signals Amplified

At this wavelength the signal behaves almost like light, for hills and the curvature of the earth interfere and prevent reception over long distances. On the receiving end, signals are amplified and made to operate a recording mechanism to turn out a graph from which all data needed can be taken.

Though it must record delicate changes and be light in weight, Harvard's instrument is considered very rugged for its work. According to Dr. Lange, "there is little chance of recovering a radio meteorograph after its flight, and therefore it must not only be a high-precision instrument, but also inexpensive. The present one costs only about 50 per cent more than an airplane flight to 17,000 feet.

"When quantity production sets in, it will be less expensive to reach 100,000 feet by radio meteorograph than to go to 17,000 feet by airplane. In addition, measurements can be taken under all weather conditions from any station on land, sea or in the air."

Fortified by data concerning conditions above, weather men will be able to locate movements of the vast atmospheric "oceans" of polar or tropical air whose shifting fronts regulate weather. Already knowledge of upper atmospheric conditions has answered many questions, as, for instance, the cause of summer heat waves, a natural one at this time of year.

The answer, according to Dr. Brooks, is that such a wave results when an area of high pressure covers the southeastern states, while an area of low pressure advances from the West across the northern states. He explained: "The heated air from the rear of the high-pressure area pours northward to the right of the low-pressure area, giving the sun in a clear sky opportunity to send the mercury upward."

Balloon Goes 200 Miles

One of the balloons released yesterday was picked up three and a half hours later near Watertown, N. Y. It had traveled nearly 200 miles at an approximate speed of 60 miles an hour. A second balloon equipped with a transmitter gave signals which were received for nearly three hours. It went up about 14 miles.

Dr. L. F. Curtis, weather bureau official, also carrying on experiments of similar nature, released a balloon of cellophane, the first of its kind to work satisfactorily. It rose and disappeared from sight even more quickly than did the rubber one. The radio meteorograph it carried, however, was equipped only to send back temperature signals. At 14 miles above Rochester it was 80 degrees below zero, according to the instrument.

Many meteorologists came to Rochester for today's experiments, direct from their own convention last week in Kansas City, Mo. For the next few days, Dr. Brooks and others plan to experiment with balloon-gathered data for the benefit of national glider contestants at Elmira, N. Y.

Blakeslee Elected

WASHINGTON, June 18 (AP)—Howard W. Blakeslee, natural science editor of the Associated Press, was yesterday elected president of the National Association of Science Writers.

The election, by mail ballot, also named William L. Laurence, New York Times, as vice-president; Thomas Henry, Washington Star, as secretary, and John O'Neill, New York Herald-Tribune, as treasurer.

British Liberals Attack Cabinet's League Policies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 18—Strong criticism of the Government's League of Nations policy was a feature of the Liberal Party convention comprising delegates from all parts of Britain which met here today.

The chief business of this convention is to organize plans for a "comeback" from the depression in which the Liberals have been ever since the year 1900 when the great trade unions transferred their allegiance from them to what is now the Labor Party.

A committee presided over by Lord Meston and including among its members the more prominent Liberal M. P.'s has issued a comprehensive scheme of reorganization. This scheme provides for the raising of an independent political fund, also the centralization in London of hitherto only partially co-ordinated party activities in which women play an important part.

Basis of Individualism

The committee has also laid down a program in which the aims of British Liberalism are concisely defined. These aims, so far as home policy is concerned, may be summed up as liberty on a basis of individualism.

At home, the repart says, the Liberal Party's ideal is "a country in which, under the protection of law, all citizens have the right to speak freely, write freely, and vote freely; power through a just electoral system to shape the laws which they are called upon to obey; an effective voice in deciding the conditions in which they live and work; liberty to buy, sell and produce; freedom from the tyranny of monopoly, whether exercised by individuals or by the state; opportunity to work at a fair wage; a decent home and healthy surroundings, good education and facilities for training; access to land and an assurance that publicly created land values shall not be engrossed by private interests; and, as a safeguard of independence, the personal ownership of property."

Steady Rise in Vote

The Liberals, although they now hold only 21 House of Commons seats—out of a total of 615—are nevertheless represented in the constituencies on a much larger scale than this comparatively insignificant figure might seem to imply.

They polled in the 1935 election 1,443,112 votes out of a total for all parties of 22,000,000. In 1931 the figures were 2,220,210 out of 21,000,000, and in 1929, 5,301,000 out of 22,000,000.

Vital Role in Policies

Even numerically speaking, therefore, they are still an appreciable factor in the political makeup of Britain, and the hope they entertain of recovering the great position they once held cannot be dismissed as in any way chimerical.

Intellectually they still tower among their contemporaries. The position in this respect occupied by those present-day Liberals, the Marquis of Lothian, Lord Meston and Sir Herbert Samuel, indeed is such as to have given Liberalism an influence that continuously affects the policy of the nation upon most of the major problems of the day.

Baldwin Asks New Alliance

(Continued from Page 1)

tion of the sanctions applied in an effort to prevent Italy's conquest of Ethiopia.

Labor Members Laugh

The Labor members laughed derisively when Mr. Eden said: "The Government is determined the League should go on."

Its future, he added, must be urgently considered, "but we believe such consideration can only be given when the problems in connection with the imposition of sanctions are liquidated."

While the British foreign secretary was speaking, President Eamon de Valera, president of the executive committee of the Irish Free State declared in the Dail, at Dublin, that sanctions have failed and must "go."

The League, Mr. De Valera said, no longer commanded the confidence of the people.

A short time earlier, Mr. Herbert Morrison, the Labor leader, had told an American Chamber of Commerce luncheon in London that "America should foresake her policy of isolation and partake in the collective peace system."

As to Germany

The Government, said Mr. Eden, is actively studying the question of League reorganization. But, he added, it was felt wiser to leave the matter until the September League assembly.

Turning to Germany, the fashionable Foreign Secretary declared collaboration of the Nazi Reich was indispensable for peace in Europe.

Mr. Eden made another bid for a favorable reply from Reichsführer Adolf Hitler to the British Locarno questionnaire, which resulted from Germany's rearmament of the Rhineland.

Mr. Eden emphasized the importance of an assurance from Germany that she could signify she recognized and intended to respect the existing territorial and political status of Europe.

"A frank and reassuring response to that question, I am sure, would signalize a return to confidence in Europe."

"Truckling to Dictator"

Mr. Arthur Greenwood, Laborite, opened the opposition fire on Mr. Eden's speech. He said his stand "means truckling to a dictator."

No more deplorable utterance ever fell from the lips of a British minister, Mr. Greenwood added.

"During the whole of this debate," he said, "there has been not a single word of sympathy for a broken nation, no words of condemnation for the power which deliberately organized the use of poison gases in spite of treaty obligations."

He charged that the Government "committed the biggest act of political treachery in the history of the country" in deciding upon "this astonishing and sudden conversion."

Blames It on Hoare

Mr. Greenwood suggested that the change of policy was due to the return of Sir Samuel Hoare, former Foreign Secretary to the Cabinet as First Lord of the Admiralty.

At one point, when the discussion veered to the attitude of the Union of South Africa in its relations with the British Government, Mr. Frederick Seymour Cocks, Laborite, shouted: "South Africa will cut the painter!"

Mr. David Lloyd George, World War Prime Minister, declared Mr. Eden was going to Geneva to smash the League of Nations and asserted: "There is nothing but anarchy as an alternative! There will be international anarchy the moment this is know!"

Objective Now Lost

The Foreign Secretary has warned that war might be the alternative to continuing sanctions, he said. "If we cling to a course after the objective has become unobtainable," he said, "we may lose the greater end for which we are working, the greater end being to keep the peace. If it means admitting failure, this is one instance it has got to be faced."

Mr. Lloyd George declared: "This is the end of the authority of the League of Nations. . . . Eden's predecessors, when their policies were overthrown, had the decency to resign."

The white-haired former Prime Minister declared that he never previously had heard of a British minister saying that Great Britain was beaten, adding: "It is a unique occasion, may God never repeat it!"

In his vibrant voice, Mr. Lloyd George asserted: "The danger of war is less than when we entered into these sanctions. . . . Now the navy is fully equipped and I am perfectly ready for any emergency!"

Italy Restricts Demands To Lifting of Sanctions; Omits Annexation Right

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, June 18—Lifting of financial and economic sanctions by the League of Nations, foreign correspondents are now authoritatively informed, would be considered by the Italian Government as a perfectly sufficient measure to enable it to resume active political collaboration with the sanctionist countries.

This reverses the statements made in informed circles before this announcement.

Shift in Attitude

The inspired Fascist press persistently maintained even yesterday that the Fascist Government would not be satisfied with mere abolition of sanctions but would require in addition a correction in Italy's favor of the "judicial error" committed by the League in condemning Italy as the aggressor.

Writers also had insisted that formal recognition of Ethiopian annexation by Italy would be an indispensable condition for re-establishment of normal relations with sanctionist countries.

The Press or Duce?

Whether the Fascist press erroneously interpreted the intention of the Government, or whether Premier Benito Mussolini decided at the eleventh hour to abandon an intransigeant policy it is impossible to say.

What still remains doubtful is whether Italy is prepared to repeal measures adopted to offset the effects of sanctions. These measures—introduced in the name of counter-sanctions—were partly taken as reprisals, but in part were also the result of an Italian policy of economic self-sufficiency and balanced trade, about which so much has been heard from the lips of Italian economic experts. It is considered likely that reprisal measures will be removed.

But when sanctions are definitely lifted Italy will have to re-examine its whole commercial policy and decide how best to reconcile requirements of trade with foreign countries with its own domestic policy of economic self-sufficiency.

The problem of foreign trade will be treated from a purely domestic angle. It is now for all practical purposes a state monopoly and will become more so when state control over industry is intensified and extended as it is proposed.

Briefly, it is felt that the removal of sanctions would not immediately restore conditions existing prior to Nov. 18, 1935, when coercive measures against Italy were imposed. The situation will be almost exclusively governed by the exigencies of Italy's new commercial policy.

Opposition Expected At Geneva on Shift; But Approval General

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, June 18—There seems to be general approval in permanent League circles of the decision of the British Government to encourage by its initiative the lifting of sanctions against Italy. For some time the feeling has been growing that the sanctions experiment had not succeeded as had been hoped, and that its pursuance in face of the obvious fact could result only in war or humiliation.

But it has been difficult to find the way out which would not stultify League policy. Even though Britain is courageous enough to take the lead, there will still be countries that will oppose the lifting of sanctions by the League.

Punitive Sanctions?

The argument is advanced that the Covenant does not authorize continuance of sanctions as a punitive measure, after their failure to prevent or to shorten a war. But observers here insist that it should be definitely understood that the League does not enregister the Italian conquest of Ethiopia and thereby explicitly recognize the new status of the African territory. If it is eventually recognized it will be by individual powers.

It is suggested that this may be tacit and indirect by the mere reception of ambassadors accredited by Victor Emmanuel under his new title of emperor.

Duce's Move

Premier Mussolini's wholesale shifting of his diplomatic representatives abroad, presaged from Rome, has stirred interest and somewhat startled comment. If the Duce sends his former Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Fulvio Suvich, to Washington, he will bear credentials as the ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from "Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy and Emperor of Ethiopia." It would seem then that if President Roosevelt accepts these credentials he will tacitly recognize Italy's annexation of Ethiopia.

In any case the flight of the Negus and the apparent absence of an Ethiopian Government of any kind is now being urged by Rome as justifying the Italian organization of the country.

Egypt's Candidacy

A fresh step towards the candidature of Egypt as a member of the League is being taken. After negotiations, an invitation to join the International Labor Organization will be issued and it is believed there will be no objection. The United States, Brazil and Japan, without being members of the League, are already represented in the I. L. O. There is thus no necessary connection between the two institutions—the labor organization and the League. Nevertheless, in the circumstances in which Egypt is placed it is impossible not to observe in this move an intimation of an independence move.

Syria-Lebanon

At the same time the candidatures of Syria and Lebanon for League membership are said to be in preparation. No doubt is entertained that the new French Government contemplates treaties with these Levant territories which would accord them independence and release France from the mandatory power precisely as Iraq was freed from British tutelage. It would appear that French military authorities do not demur provided certain arrangements for the protection of the states are made. In these conditions it is thought that Syria and Lebanon may join the League in September.

France Will Support Removal of Sanctions

PARIS, June 18 (AP)—France has informed Great Britain that it cannot "take or share" the leadership in lifting sanctions, officials said today, although it will support the British move at Geneva.

Foreign Minister Yvon Delbos so told the British Ambassador, Sir George Clerk, the officials stated.

Premier Léon Blum's Socialistic principles will hold France back from taking the initiative, M. Delbos was reported to have asserted, although the French Government welcomes the step and will support it.

However, the Foreign Minister was stated authoritatively to have expressed regret Great Britain had not exacted a promise from Italy to settle differences in the Little Entente before deciding to lifting sanctions.

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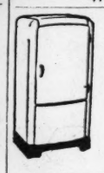

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Baltimore, Maryland

"For a Satisfactory Sunday Dinner"
We Suggest Shopping at WRIGHT and WILSON'S
G-A FOOD MARKET
1932-34 Edmondson Ave. Ph. Gil. 5311
Black and white tile front store.
R. M. CROUSE E. S. QUARNGESSER

FRUEHAUF TRAILERS
Warner Fruehauf Trailer Co., Inc.
MAIN OFFICE
13 EAST LEE ST. PHONE SOUTH 1111
BALTIMORE - MARYLAND

NEW YORK

ALBANY

For Father's Day!
Special Purchase of 1200 Pairs of Men's Westminster
HOSE
Regular 35c and 50c Quality
29c pair
Included are lisles, silk mixtures and pure silks in full fashioned, seamless models. The smartest of colors and patterns. Sizes 10 to 12.
Men's Shop—Street Floor
JOHN G. MYERS CO.

Store Your FUR COATS Safely
at
WHITNEY'S
ALBANY, N. Y.

Boyce and Milwain
SPORT SHIRTS, COATS, SLACKS; BELTS and SWIM SUITS
66 and 68 State Street

NEW YORK

ALBANY
(Continued)

Luddy suggests
A Smart Shirt or Tie For Your Father's Day or Graduation Gift
92 STATE STREET

AUBURN

ELECTRICAL ACCESSORIES
SALES — SERVICE
Austin Electrical Co., Inc.
64-66 Genesee Street, Auburn, N. Y.
PHONE 777

DAIRYLEA
MILK and ICE CREAM
Phone Auburn 2475

CHATFIELD'S
at 1 Mary Street Phone 1797
offer
High Grade Dry Cleaning
at Reasonable Prices
SPORT CLOTHES A SPECIALTY

BINGHAMTON

Superior
WYOMING ANTHRACITE
"The same coal from the same mine all the time"
LOW SPRING PRICES
INQUIRE ABOUT OUR BUDGET PLAN
BUILDING SUPPLIES
Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
345-357 GRAND AVE. DIAL 7-2349

Vacation Days
Call for new and comfortable sport clothes—the kind that this store sells. Come in today and let us help you plan the summer wardrobe.
at McLEAN'S

CLOVERDALE PRODUCTS
- GRADE A MILK
- GRADE A GUERNSEY MILK
- BUTTER—COTTAGE CHEESE—EGGS
- CLOVERDALE ICE CREAM

Phone Bing. 2-5361 End. 1002
Cloverdale Farms Co., Inc.
We deliver throughout the Triple Cities

Now! Sisson's 94th ANNIVERSARY
The Event of the Year!
Sisson Bros. - Welden Company
ESTABLISHED 1842

SPECIAL SALE
I. MILLER BEAUTIFUL HOSE
$1.00 pr., now 89c, 2 pr. for $1.70, 3 pr. $2.50
80c pr., now 69c, 2 pr. for $1.25, 3 pr. for $1.85
PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
40 Court Street

GIFTS for Wedding and Graduation
from Leonard's
assures you of Quality
ARTHUR M. LEONARD, Jeweler
60 Court Street

BRONXVILLE

SQUIBB DENTAL CREAM
DEPENDABLE SERVICE
We Deliver
EDGAR S. BELLIS PHARMACY
116 Pondfield Road Tel. 1073

McCOMB & McCOMB
Leading Fine Rug Cleaners
Weaving — Repairing
Storing
SCARSDALE
Tel. Tuckahoe 2035 and Scarsdale 205

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED
Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES 1472—1473 TUCKAHOE

KNOX *Sparkling* GELATINE
for Hot Weather Salads and Desserts
Open Evenings and Sundays
D. STRUSS, INC.
56 PONDFIELD RD. TEL. 5650

WILLIAM
Hair Stylist
Kathleen Mary Quinlan's Facials and Cosmetics
71 Pondfield Road
Tel. 6260-6261

Kenwood Blankets
Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, etc.
The Little Shoppe
INCORPORATED
100 PONDFIELD ROAD Tel. 3252

THE NOSEGAY
Flowers
Proprietor Service
68 PONDFIELD ROAD
TEL. 0310

Ferris Radio Co.
Authorized Agents for
CAPEHART, PHILCO
R C A, ZENITH
SALES and SERVICE
Piano Tuning and Repairing
107 PONDFIELD RD. Tel. 4545

Virginia Lu Tea Room
wishes to announce their
REMOVAL
to
41 Park View Ave. Tel. 5928

NEW YORK

BRONXVILLE
(Continued)

ROGER & GALLET
Toilet Soap
EVERTS-BARTHEN
DRUGGISTS
PARKWAY ROAD, COR. PALMER AVE.
TEL. 1271—3624

STUDIO ARCADE HAIRDRESSER, INC.
Eugene Method of Permanent Waving
Complete Beauty Service
SARA H. FRY
10 STUDIO ARCADE
North End of Station Plaza
West Side
Tel. 3163

BROOKLYN

See New York City

BUFFALO

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Look for the New York Display Advertising in the News Section.

Anthracite
EGG $10.75
STOVE 11.25
NUT 11.00
PEA 9.25

Coke
EGG, STOVE, NUT $8.50
J. Q. Clarke Coal Co., Inc.
MARION AT ELMWOOD
DELAWARE 3300

ODORLESS DRY CLEANING, Inc.
Improved System of Cleaning Ladies' and Men's Wearing Apparel
WE CALL FOR AND DELIVER
THE BEST AT A REASONABLE PRICE
842 Hertel Avenue DE. 2177

The Dawn BEAUTY SHOPPE
PERMANENT WAVES
Machine Wave $3.50-$4.00 Machineless Wave $4.5-$10.00
851 W. DELAVAN AVENUE AT DELAWARE
Mabel Ruth Wedekindt L 5410

JOHN PUEHN
337 PARKRIDGE AVENUE UN. 8480
Complete Lines of Choice
MEATS and FISH
Priebe Brand Poultry
Special attention to Telephone Orders
We Deliver

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING CO.
Mirrocleaners
West Utica St., Nr. Delaware
In the Heart of the West Side
Elmwood Flower Shop
Member of Florists' Telegraph Delivery
976 Elmwood Ave. Lincoln 2776, 0948
Corner Bidwell Parkway

WIESE, *Florist*
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market
Buffalo, N. Y.

HELEN WEIDT SHOP
Style and Value in
Complete Ensembles for Summer and Holiday Wear
Open Mon., Fri., Sat. Evenings
1347 Jefferson Ave. GA 6097

BUFFALO—Hamburg

QUINBY DAIRY
Try Our
GUERNSEY — JERSEY
MILK and CREAM
Butter — Buttermilk
Creamed Cottage Cheese
Serving Buffalo and Kenmore
Phone CLEVELAND 1230 for Service

CORTLAND

Men
You will find your best selection of vacation wearables at
A. LOUIS
The Men's Store of Cortland

CORTLAND—HOMER

"blue coal"
ORDER YOURS AT REDUCED SUMMER PRICES..
from
MAXSON & STARIN
Phone 52

GLOVERSVILLE

GRADUATION GIFTS
selected at
ARGERSINGER'S
are worthy of you and your friends

IT'S DIFFERENT
Our Home Made Ice Cream
Fresh Salted Nuts Daily
Fresh Candies
Boston Candy Store

NEW YORK

GLOVERSVILLE
(Continued)

H. I. ABDELLA
Semi-Annual Sale
7-11 CHURCH STREET

ITHACA

COMMENCEMENT GIFTS
GRUEN WATCHES .....$24.75 up
HAMILTON WATCHES..$37.50 up
ELGIN WATCHES .....$19.00 up
OTHER MAKES .....$12.00 up
R. A. Heggie & Bro. Co.
JEWELERS
PHONE 2277 136 E. STATE ST.

THE CRANCE SHOP
326 E. STATE STREET
DRESSES
in the latest summer modes for women—all sizes
Slacks, Shorts and Halters for Sports Wear
Rollins Runstop Hosiery for Women and Children

ATWATER'S
109 East State Street Phone 2761
We carry a Full Line of
HEINZ 57 VARIETIES

New 1936
FRIGIDAIRES
$131.50 and up
ROTHSCHILD'S

JAMESTOWN

Porch and Outdoor
Furniture
Large Stock—Low Prices
FIELD & WRIGHT CO.
100-106 Main St.

Come In and See Our *New Location*
GRAND OPENING
JUNE 20th
JOHN A. JONES, Inc.

NORGE
Rollator refrigeration
REFRIGERATORS
Easy Terms
Abrahamson-Bigelow Co.
JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

KENMORE

COOLE'S MARKET
RI. 9295 2703 ELMWOOD AVE.
Cor. Girard
Fresh Hy-Class Meats
Fresh Dressed Poultry
Fresh Caught Fish Fridays and Saturdays

GENE'S SERVICE STATION
2718 Elmwood Ave., Cor. Fowler
We Serve You With a Smile
Del. 9830 E. J. BOLL

Kenmore Haberdashery
INCORPORATED
2874 DELAWARE AVENUE
DE. 0483 KENMORE, N. Y. *Open Evenings*
Headquarters for Summer Sport Togs for Man and Boy.
Rugby Swim Suits and Polo Shirts

Moeloth & Hafert Jewelers
DIAMONDS—WATCHES
CLOCKS AND SILVERWARE
2892 DELAWARE AVE. DE 5694

Long Island

FAR ROCKAWAY

Red Cross Shoes for Women
Florsheim Shoes
For Men and Women
ALBERT HYMAN
1037 Central Avenue
Footwear of Quality for Entire Family

FAR ROCKAWAY
Cedarhurst
WESTINGHOUSE
GOLDEN JUBILEE YEAR
brings America a new standard of Refrigerator value.
WESTMINSTER
SALES AND SERVICE
513 Central Ave. Tel. Cedarhurst 0291

FLUSHING

FINAL REDUCTIONS
on All SPRING DRESSES
2.95 — 4.95 — 9.95 — 12.95
Were originally to 29.75
BOULEVARD SHOP
141-05 NORTHERN BLVD.
Open evenings Mon., Wed., Fri.

CLARA P. ANDREWS
Hairdresser
Individual Attention Moderate Prices
FLUSHING 9-2813
154-22 NORTHERN BLVD.

JOHN ALDEN UPHOLSTERY CO.
"Upholsterers of Distinction"
Slip Covers Cabinet Maker
154-28 Northern Blvd. Ind. 3-0242

DANE & MURPHY, Inc.
Shampooing, Dust Cleaning, Repairing, Storage
Oriental and domestic rugs, upholstered furniture cleaned and mothproofed.
Call for and deliver.
156th St. and Barclay Ave. Ind. 3-5555

NEW YORK

Long Island

FLUSHING
(Continued)

RICHARD & WARREN
COAL
Quality and Weight Guaranteed or Money Refunded
25-15 169TH STREET, FLUSHING
TEL. BAYSIDE 9-3794-J

FOREST HILLS

FRED G. KELLEY INC.
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CRATING—SHIPPING
PACKING
71-21 AUSTIN STREET BO 8-8100
Jackson Heights Office
37-60 81ST STREET HAV. 9-5000

SHELBOURNE GARAGE
Storage—Greasing—Washing
Simonizing
Expert Repair Man Estimates Given
It's here AEROTYPE Esso
Cars go for it!
107-18 70TH RD BOulevard 8-1219—1239

ADEL CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS
Suits Made and Altered
Better Cleaning
7205 Austin St. Bou. 8-0521

Children's Sandals
at
YOUNG SHOES
Phoenix Socks and Anklets
7120 Austin Street Forest Hills

FREEPORT

Select
A FATHER'S DAY GIFT
at
THE IRVING SHOP
Incorporated
It Will Surely Please Him
80 SO. MAIN STREET, FREEPORT, N. Y.

Leibert's Shoes
WHITE SHOES
for the Entire Family
All Sizes All Widths
89 SO. MAIN STREET FREEPORT, N. Y.

DANZIGER
70 South Main Street, Freeport
Jantzen Swim Suits
Traveling Cases of All Kinds

LITWAK'S
Declares a 10% Bonus Off Regular Prices.
Come and Get Your Bonus Now
80 South Main Street, Freeport

Viebrock's
40 So. Main St., Freeport, N. Y.
Cool Fountain Drinks
Delicious Salads and Sandwiches
CANDY
Durand—Nancy Lane—Whitman's

Graduation Cards
Freeport Cosmetic Shop
76 South Main Street

Full Line of Summer Toiletries

GREAT NECK

GREAT NECK TRUST CO.
Established 1917
Complete Banking Service
Member
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Telephone Great Neck 4500-1-2

BRADLEY'S
COVERED WAGON and COTTAGE RESTAURANT
Good Food
Courteous Service Cleanliness
26 MIDDLE NECK ROAD

H. VENZKE, Inc.
ESTAB. 1907
Distinctive Furniture and Furnishings
UPHOLSTERY CABINET WORK DRAPERY
Complete Interior Decorating Service
21 STATION PLAZA Tel. Great Neck 188

VANITY FAIR LAUNDRY INC.
A. H. SMITH, *Pres.*
GREAT NECK 1600
"Ask Your Neighbor"

HEMPSTEAD

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Telephone: Hempstead 1803-M
HOURS: DAILY
Look for Hempstead display advertising in the news section.

CAMP OUTFITS
Trunks—Name Tapes—Blankets—Shorts—Duffle Bags—Raincoats—Moccasins
Ponchos—Keds—Bathing Suits
RIDING TOGS
Scheff's Sports Store
76 MAIN STREET
Next to State Theatre Open Evenings
Tel. Hemp. 6323

LEE-DAVID, Inc.
9 MAIN STREET
SILK—LINEN—SHEER SUMMER SUITS
Special Group Washable Prints
$3.95

NEW YORK

Long Island

HEMPSTEAD
(Continued)

Walk-Over
for Men and Woman
Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
Established 1910
32 MAIN STREET 46 SO. MAIN STREET
HEMPSTEAD FREEPORT
Exclusive but not expensive

Tel. Established Over
Hempstead 616 30 Years
THE ORIGINAL DR. S. M. HARRIS
OPTOMETRISTS AND OPTICIANS
40 Main St., Hempstead (1 flight up)
(in the same building with Grant's)
Main Office: New York City
Be Sure to Look for the Initials S. M.
Not Connected with Any Other Optical Office in Nassau County

Improved Laundry Service, Inc.
Prompt Family Laundry, Inc.
58 PROSPECT STREET HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
PHONES Hempstead 7150 Fieldstone 3-1653
Freeport 7495 Lynbrook 280

A SERVICE TO FIT YOUR NEEDS
SACKS JEWELRY CO.
Established 1914
Reliable Cash and Credit Jewelers

58 Main St. Hempstead, N. Y.
33 E. Main St. Patchogue, N. Y.

LUSH PHARMACY
FRONT AND MAIN STREETS
DELICIOUS BLUE PLATE $.45
Soda Candy Films Kodaks
Toilet Articles
Free Delivery
Phones Hempstead 62—Hempstead 364

NASSAU LUMBER CO., INC.
Dealers in
Building Materials
PHONE HEMPSTEAD 370
178 MAIN STREET

Howland Funeral Service
Robert M. Howland, Inc.
Forty-six Greenwich Street
Hempstead, N. Y.
Tel. Hempstead 184

Phone HEMPSTEAD 11 or 468
Theo. Hengstenberg & Sons
FLORISTS
Graham Avenue, West of Franklin
Hempstead, N. Y.

HEINZ 57 VARIETIES
L. SEEL, *Manager*
99 Main Street Hempstead 5700—5701

JACKSON HEIGHTS

To express love or friendship, sympathy or congratulations—
FLOWERS
Keffas Bros. Flowers
40-15 82ND STREET Hav. 4-0422

Exchange Barber Shop
AND BEAUTY PARLOR
(Formerly Golden Pheasant Barber Shop and Beauty Parlor)
Cleanliness — Service — Satisfaction
8206 37TH AVENUE Hav. 9-8968

Oxford Meat Market
MEATS—POULTRY
PROVISIONS—FISH
Orders Promptly Delivered
80-18 37th Ave. Tel. Newtown 9-1662

H. N. HENSCH, INC.
Authorized
Sales Ford Service
New Cars and Trucks Used Cars and Trucks
8509 Northern Blvd. Jackson Hts., N. Y. 90-02 43rd Ave. Elmhurst N. Y.
Roosevelt Ave. at 75th St. Jackson Heights, N. Y. 90-02 43rd Ave. Elmhurst, N. Y.

Hallett & Hallett, Inc.
Funeral Directors
HOWARD L. HALLETT, Director
THE HALLETT HOMESTEAD, Northern Blvd at 147th St., Flushing. Fl. 9-0062-4026.
THE HALLETT CHAPEL, 8-17 Astoria Blvd., Astoria Astoria 8-0011-0012

Stanley's FURS
Made to Order, Remodeling, Cleaning and Glazing at Reasonable Prices, Storage.
86-17 ROOSEVELT AVE. Newtown 9-8650

The DINNER BELL RESTAURANT, Inc.
Polk Avenue (37th) and 83rd Street
A High Standard of Service Maintained with Southern Menus a Specialty
Luncheon—Afternoon Tea—Dinner
Bridge Parties will be served as carefully as in your own home. Tel. Havemeyer 4-8080

COLUMBIA
DRY CLEANERS
3-HOUR SERVICE
(if desired)
All work done on the premises
Delivery service.
3760 82nd St. New. 9-9533

JAMAICA

COMPLETE OPTICAL SERVICE
Dr. M. K. LEEDS and STAFF
Optometrists
159-04 JAMAICA AVENUE
Opposite Town Hall
TELEPHONE JAMAICA 6-5933

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

Long Island

JAMAICA
(Continued)

REPUBLIC 9-8347

Homestead Beauty Shop

Permanent Waving and All Branches of Beauty Culture by Expert Operators

Adeline Roettinger

92-35 168TH STREET

KEW GARDENS

CLEVELAND 3-4000—3-4038 MODERATE PRICES

Homestead Hotel Beauty Shop

OLGA HELD

Open Nights Tues. and Fri., 8 p. m. Grenfell Ave.

LYNBROOK

Wm. B. T. Ronalds & Son

Funeral Home

173 Earle Ave., Lynbrook, L. I.
Telephone Lynbrook 809

Frederick's Delicatessen

Fresh Lobster Tails ..... 50c lb
Fresh Boiled Lobster ..... 69c lb
Roasted Chickens Daily

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS

76 ATLANTIC AVE. Ph. Lyn. 635-R

Red Ash Coal Company
INCORPORATED

Koppers Coke — Coal — White-Red — Fuel Oil

Hendrickson and R. R. Aves
Lynbrook, N. Y. Tele. Lynbrook 10280

WALTER S. MILLER, JR.

GRADUATION

Greeting Cards—Gifts the Graduate will like. Father's Day, Sunday, June 21. Greeting Cards and Gifts that Dad will like.

92 ATLANTIC AVENUE

M. L. LEVISON

- Hardware
- Housefurnishings
- Floor Coverings
- Nu Enamel Paint
- Beach Chairs, Porch Shades

35 Atlantic Avenue Tel. Lyn 75

MRS. SPITZER
REGISTERED CORSETIERE

A garment for every type figure. Free alterations, also Bathing Suits and Accessories Large Sizes

Lingerie—White Accessories

67 ATLANTIC AVENUE
Cor. Sunrise Highway

LYNBROOK—Valley Stream

GEORGE F. BECHSTEIN
INSURANCE

AUTOMOBILE, FIRE, and ALL LINES of INSURANCE

8 East Fairview Ave.
Phone Valley Stream 5617

GREVERT'S SHOE STORE

Featuring Buster Brown, Air Step. Children's shoes in narrow widths. White shoes for the entire family.

174 ROCKAWAY AVENUE

PATCHOGUE

SWEZEY COAL & FEED CO.

COAL AND FUEL OIL
QUALITY FUELS

Telephones | Patchogue 270 | Port Jefferson 555

It pays THREE *ways to buy* CHEVROLETS:

1st—World's Lowest Prices
2nd—Valve-in-Head Six Economy
3rd—Year-After-Year Dependability

LAWRENCE W. BEHAN

80-84 MAIN ST., PATCHOGUE, N. Y.
TEL. 1600

Tydol Service Station

East Main St. and Medford Ave.
Tel. Patchogue 1623
EMMET NEWTON, Manager

SPECIALIZED LUBRICATION
by Specially Trained Men

POTTER & ROBINSONS, Inc.

WE SELL and RENT REAL ESTATE
WE SELL FIRE—AUTO—LIFE
and All Casualty INSURANCE

30 EAST MAIN STREET Telephone 8

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

BLUE POINT
Individual Laundry, Inc.

TELEPHONES
BLUE POINT 420
Center Moriches 506 Ronkonkoma 149

Launderers and Dry Cleaners

QUEENS VILLAGE

QUEENS VILLAGE AWNING & SHADE CO.

VENETIAN BLINDS

Awnings and Shades—Flags and Banners—Table Pads

214-13 Jamaica Avenue Tel. Hollis 5-7187

RICHMOND HILL

LUCK & SCHMITT
DELICATESSEN

Specializing in HOME COOKING and BAKING

106-09 Jamaica Avenue
Phone Richmond Hill 2-4001

Phone Rich. Hill 2-0277 Virginia 7-8212

Brooklyn Manor Garage and Gas Station

Accessories and Repairs

Prest-O-Lite Battery Service Station
Full Line of Standard Make Tires and Tubes

JAMAICA AVENUE and 101ST STREET

NEW YORK

Long Island

RICHMOND HILL
(Continued)

½ YEARLY SALE

PARAMOUNT SHOE SHOP

111-21 Jamaica Avenue

Pedicraft Shoes for Children

PETERS & ANGELBECK

Groceries and Delicatessen

Fruits and Vegetables

109-13 Jamaica Avenue
Tel. Richmond Hill 2-0275
All Orders Promptly Delivered

The SMART SHOP
EDITH SCHWARTZ
MILLINERY

Bridal Veils and Bridesmaids' Hats

NOW Featuring HATS at $1.85

106-13 Jamaica Ave Rich. Hill 2-8350

FRANK GUTJAHR, Inc.

Quality Meats

115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.
Ph. Rich. Hill 2-4330, 4331 and 4332

ROCKVILLE CENTER

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31 Yale Place, 8 a. m to 1 p m., daily
Look for the New York Display Advertising in the News Section

RENKEN & KUEHLKEN

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS

19 No. Park Ave. Tel. 2463

Modern Majestic Laundry
INC.

15% discount cash and carry

106 N. Park Ave., Rockville Ctr., N. Y.
Rockville Centre 62 Freeport 2680
Far Rockaway 7-5060

Hairdressers of Distinction

Emile

HARPER METHOD

47a N. Village Avenue Tel. R. V. C. 1317

PARK GRAND SERVICE STATION

Specialized Lubrication

North Park and Grand Avenue Tel. 7849

SHOES
for
Men, Women and Children

PEERLESS SHOE STORE

22 N. Village Ave. Rockville Centre

Buy Beach Wear Now!
Bathing Suits from 2.95
Slacks from 1.95
We also carry Shorts, Culottes, Halters, etc.

Frances

95 FRONT ST. Tel. Rockville Centre 5594
25 Middleneck Road Great Neck 3933

ST. ALBANS—Laurelton

Oil Burners

Investigate the mechanical features and the efficiency of our oil burners and oil burning boiler units.

MERCO OIL BURNERS
Heating Contracting Fuel Oil
F. H. A. three-year payment plan.

Sorensen's Oil Burner Service

Merrick Road and 231 St. Laurelton 8-7881

WHITESTONE

CAMPO

Quality groceries, fruits and vegetables

BIRDSEYE FROSTED FOODS

14-23 150TH STREET
We Deliver Phones Fl. 9-6977 Fl. 9-6957

O. H. TROTMAN

Pittsburgh Paints, Hardware and Garden Supplies

150-34 14th Avenue Tel. Fl. 9-7609

MAMARONECK

TELEPHONE MAMARONECK 2840
Member of the American Institute of Laundering

Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, *Mgr.*

MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW ST.
MAMARONECK, N. Y.

Quality and Service Since 1879

R. G. BREWER, Inc.

Lumber Fuel Oil
Building Materials
Old Company Lehigh Coal

44-48 East Boston Post Road
Telephones Mamaroneck 1280—1281

MOUNT VERNON

OAK 4343

CLAUDE'S FOR BEAUTY
40-4TH AVE.

BENJAMIN HOWLAND

TEXACO

Certified Service Station

Sanford Boulevard and Durham Avenue
Telephone Hillcrest 1151

Hamblen's

Known as Van Dyk Tea Store 1911 to 1934
1134TH AVE., MT. VERNON, N. Y.
DAIRY PRODUCTS, NUTS
EVAPORATED FRUITS, CANDIES

NEW YORK

MOUNT VERNON
(Continued)

THE Mount Vernon Trust Company

20 E. 1st St., cor. 3rd Ave.

Complete Banking Facilities
Call for a copy of "Services." Make the Trust Company YOUR Bank.

WILLIAM J. FEE COAL CO.

COAL—COKE—FUEL OILS

Oakwood 8884-8885 15 So. 3rd Ave.
Fairbanks 4-3948 Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

GOLDEN RULE SHOP

13 GRAMATAN AVE., Opp. Proctor's

Charm and grace are portrayed in frocks, suits and millinery at moderate prices.

Tel. Oakwood 1908

F. E. HOLMES & SON
F. Irving Holmes

Funeral Home

141 and 143 SOUTH FIRST AVE
Mount Vernon Oakwood 9421

69 WEST 125TH ST., N. Y. C.
Tel. Harlem 7-0956

T. S. TRIMMER FUEL CORP.
WILLSON - ADAMS

Coal—Coke—Oil

Lehigh Valley Anthracite

10 NORTH THIRD AVENUE

Fair 4-2800 Oak 2600

James D. Rough Edith C. Barletta
Edwin K. Taylor

THE FLOWER SHOPPE Inc.

45 GRAMATAN AVENUE
Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Near Prospect Ave. Phone Oakwood 0101

"The Knolls"
RICH AND ELM AVENUES
Telephone Hillcrest 4235

Luncheon, Dinner, Sunday Dinner

The Knolls has pleased the discriminating residents of Westchester County for the past ten years.

Ideal Accommodations for Banquets, Wedding Receptions and Bridge Parties

Fred. C. Roscher

STATIONERY and GREETING CARDS

19 Fourth Ave. Oakwood 7410

It's Fur Storage Time

Remember Berey *Features*
CRAFTSMEN OF EXPERIENCE

CRAFTSMEN OF RELIABILITY IN FURS

Certified Dry Air Cold Storage
Convenience, Safety, plus Real Service
Prospect, cor. Crary Ave. Oak 2554

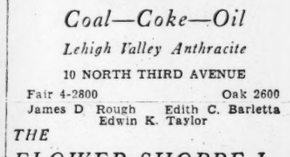
LUDWIG PAULSON
Carpenter and Builder

NEW CONSTRUCTION, REPAIRING

Remodelling, Roofing and All Work Pertaining to the Home

612 South 8th Avenue Hil. 2407

NEWBURGH



HIGHLAND LAUNDRY SERVICE
and ZORIC ODORLESS DRY CLEANING
PEEKSKILL 3000-3001

White Plains....10184	Poughkeepsie....4793
Ossining.....1917	Croton.....459
Tarrytown.....2359	Chappaqua.....210
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NASH
Sales and Service

Nash and Lafayette Motor Cars

172-178 Liberty Street

STORAGE TEL. 3200

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company

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Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
"Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation"

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Tired Porch Furniture

Weary wicker gains a new lease on life in a fresh coat of WATERSPAR, the enamel that dries in four hours.

NEW ROCHELLE COAL & LUMBER CO.

361 NORTH AVENUE N. R. 1000

SOLD RENTED REPAIRED

Prompt, Guaranteed Service

All-American Typewriter Co.

41 LAWTON ST. NEW ROCHELLE 2763
61 SO. BDWAY. YONKERS 9727

The Cake Shop
Jean Allen, Caterer

Delicious Home-Made Candies

Pastries—Cakes Luncheon and Afternoon Tea

Ten Maple Avenue
New Rochelle 5741

RUBY LANE STORES

CURTAINS—BEDSPREADS
COTTON FROCKS and LADIES' UNDERWEAR

OTHER RUBY LANE STORES THROUGHOUT WESTCHESTER COUNTY AND LONG ISLAND

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Henry Hairdresser

458 MAIN STREET
NEW ROCHELLE, NEW YORK
PHONE N. R. 3552

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS

Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE
(Continued)

Leonard Talner
JEWELER

DIPLOMAS and WEDDING BELLS!
The Gift Season Is Always On
JEWELRY WATCHES
SILVER of National Reputation
TELECHRON CLOCKS
We Specialize in Remodeling
Your Personal Jewelry

565 Main Street N. R. 3692

EXPRESS SERVICE

Daily Trips to and from New York

Complete Optical Service

Dr. M. K. **LEEDS** and STAFF

205 NORTH AVENUE, NEW ROCHELLE
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150 MAIN STREET, WHITE PLAINS

Rochelle Pontiac Co., Inc.

255 Main Street, N. R. 6844
(Opposite the Armory)
Good Service, Intelligently Rendered

NEW YORK CITY

Bronx

Dr. Paul Schickler
OPTOMETRIST

2 W. FORDHAM ROAD
BRONX, N. Y.

For Appointment Call SEdgwick 3-0909

Phone OLinville 2-9573

FARAMO'S
Beauty Shoppe

The Home of a Perfect Permanent Wave

344 E. Gun Hill Rd., Bronx, N. Y.
Bet. Decatur and Hull Avenues

Brooklyn

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Telephone: Shore Road 5-1818
9-11 A. M. Monday, Wednesday, Friday

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS

CARLINO BROS.

7512 Third Avenue Atlantic 5-0537

Fancy Fruits and Fresh Vegetables

M. H. SUNDBORG
Carpenter — Cabinet Maker

Alterations, Jobbing, Mill Work
Estimates Cheerfully Given

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Painter & Decorator

55 Prospect Place

NEVINS 8-4191

PHONE STERLING 3-2134 ESTAB. 1912

HARRY BROWN
JEWELRY

Authorized Dealer of Hamilton, Gruen, Bulova and Omega Watches

620 NOSTRAND AVENUE
Between Pacific and Dean Streets

Rosedale Florist
Flowers of Quality

821 OCEAN AVE., Corner Church Ave.
GEO. ANTON, Mgr. Buckminster 3-7810

FRED HERBST SONS

MORTICIANS

7501 Fifth Avenue

Serving Brooklyn for 67 Years

FURS

Storage Free With Any Remodeling or Repairing
Also New Coats Made to Order at Special Summer Prices.

A. OLEWACK

1165 Flatbush Ave., Near Vanderveer Place
Established 1916

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS

Poultry Special
RIDGETOWN DAIRY
409 86TH STREET

Manhattan

Phone ACademy 2-2292 Established 1910

MME. ESTELLE

924 Amsterdam Ave., New York
Bet. 105-106th Sts., New York

DRY CLEANING—FANCY DYEING
Goods Called For and Delivered
Out-of-Town Trade Solicited

BARBER SERVICE

In addition to our luxurious service in our splendidly appointed shop, our experts will call at your home or office anywhere in Greater New York.

The Barclay Barber Shop
BARCLAY HOTEL

111 E 48TH ST. WI 2-5900

Benj. Weil, Pres. Alfred Weil, Sec.
Telephone HARLEM 7-3987

I. WEIL SONS, Inc.
Funeral Directors

118 East 116th Street, New York

Memorial Chapels in Various Parts of the City.

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Manhattan
(Continued)

ANNA-MIA

Ladies' Hairdresser
1192 LEXINGTON AVE.
N. W. Cor. of 81st St.
BU 8-4684
Featuring Now
FREDERICS
"The One Minute Permanent"
Also
ZOTOS The Machineless Permanent and Our Other Famous Waves
5 Dollars Up

Give the Graduate a Parker Fountain Pen and Pencil Set

ENGRAVING **BRISTOL-STREETER** INC. PRINTING

46 EAST 59TH STREET
Between Madison and Park Avenues

The Funeral Church, Inc.

TRafalgar 7-8200

Beautiful chapel available without additional charge.

Broadway at 66th St., New York

FRANK E. CAMPBELL

PEEKSKILL

M. A. BURNS MARKET

Fresh Fruit and Vegetables

Meats and Groceries

943 Second Street Telephone 433

Peter's Beauty Salon

Private Entrance for Ladies
Adjoining Barber Shop
Telephone 474

1007 Park St. Circle Peekskill, N. Y.

LEONORA SEYMOUR

INSURANCES
of All Kinds

988 Main Street Phone 519-R

Fred C. Robinson

Distributor of
KEYSTONE
Paints, Varnishes, etc.

14-16 Nelson Ave., Peekskill, N. Y.
Phone 1387

"Buick's the Buy"

$985 up, 5-passenger Sedan Delivered in Peekskill, N. Y.

F. N. McCoy & Co., Inc.
1019 PARK STREET

Nick's Shoe Repair

Shine-and-Hat Reblocking Shop

12 S. Division St., Peekskill, N. Y.

Gloves Cleaned

The Cordlandt Cotton Store

13 N. Division Street

Beautify your home with New Mexican Lace Curtains 99c

TURKISH TOWELS
by MARTEX
6 Pastel Shades
Large size 49c Guest size 29c
Wash cloth 15c

JOHN R. JONES STORE
12-16 North Division Street

PORT CHESTER

Protect Your Garments from every hazard of summer.

La Salle's Modern Fur Cold Storage
Just phone Port Chester 300 or Greenwich 220

La Salle Cleaners & Dyers
193-5 WESTCHESTER AVENUE

POUGHKEEPSIE

This Is

BABY WEEK
at Luckey's

Everything for the baby . . . things that make lovely gifts . . . furniture . . . all at special prices for this week.

LUCKEY, PLATT & CO.

COMPLETE OPTICAL SERVICE

Dr. M. K. **LEEDS** and STAFF

Optometrists

292 Main Street Phone 6048

VAN DYK

B. Witzork—C. Hoag, Owners

Featuring
SMOKED MEATS and DELICATESSEN ITEMS

366 Main Street Phone 3528-W
Free Delivery

Arthur C. Hankinson
INCORPORATED

ESSO

Esso

Cars ESSO *for it!*

South Avenue at Academy

This Summer Keep Your Clothes
FRESH and SPARKLING
with Our Quality Dry Cleaning

SWISS CLEANERS & DYERS

PHONE 644 542 MAIN STREET

DECORATED CAKES
for WEDDINGS, BIRTHDAYS, ANNIVERSARIES

Beautiful, Delicious, Reasonable

THERESA BAKE SHOP
272 Main Street

NEW YORK

POUGHKEEPSIE
(Continued)

COMMUNITY PLATE

26 or 29 pieces (service for six) with hollow handle DeLuxe Stainless Knives $24.75 now only .....

J. ARNOLD WOOD
Registered Jeweler No. 218
357 MAIN STREET

ROCHESTER

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390 Grand Avenue
Telephone Culver 515—9-12 noon.

PAINT—GLASS—SCREENS
Headquarters for

The Famous B. P. S. Quality House Paint

WINDOW and DOOR SCREENS
Everything for the Painting Job at Reasonable Prices

GEO. H. WABNITZ, Inc.
115 State Street Main 1094
WE DELIVER

WEDDING GIFTS
SHOWER GIFTS
Luncheons, Dinners

Edith Ellis
OF ROCHESTER
38 East Avenue

WATTS
DRY CLEANING CO.
Incorporated

Specializing in the Art of Dry Cleaning including knit garments.

322 COTTAGE STREET GENESEE 614

McConnell Milk & Ice, Inc.

add to their dairy one more product. Ice Cream of high quality. When out for a ride, stop at 60 NORTH MAIN ST., PITTSFORD, for one of those Big Boy Cones, Milk Shake or Soda.

J. E. Thompson
COMPANY

Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

COAL

Famous Reading Anthracite That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL
and SUPPLY COMPANY

149 Ridge Road, East Glen. 6161

MORTGAGE MONEY

New York Life Insurance Company funds are always available for conservative loans on residential, apartment and business properties in Rochester area. Reasonable rates and prompt service assured.

Rentals Sales Mortgages Insurance

J. E. GOUTREMOUT
Corporation
802 UNION TRUST BUILDING

The CORNUCOPIA
INC.
Broad Street, Corner Fitzhugh

LUNCHEON DINNER
Dinners, 50c to $1.00

Coal, Fuel Oil COKE

FRANK K. YOUNG
542 Monroe Avenue

Bon Ami
11c—2 for 21c

ELDER'S MARKET

Fresh Fruit and Vegetables
MEATS and GROCERIES
527 Monroe Ave. Monroe 1050

S. WEISS CO.
Jewelers
48 EAST MAIN STREET

RYE

Fuel Oil, Coal, Cement

Logwood or Cannel Coal for the Fireplace.

Rye Coal & Supply Co.
Phone 1231 99 Purchase Street

SCARSDALE

Chester Tailors and Furriers
36 GARTH ROAD, SCARSDALE
Custom-Made Suits a Specialty

Cleaning, Pressing and Repairing
Dry Cleaning and Dyeing
Special Prices for Spring Cleaning
We Call and Deliver Promptly
PHONE SCARSDALE 1212

By Appointment Hours 9 to 6

MAE-BLANCHE BEAUTY PARLOR

22 Harwood Court
Telephone Scarsdale 4073 Scarsdale, N. Y.

For INSURANCE

Consult KENNETH L. METZ
Vice-President and General Manager

Scarsdale Agency, Inc.
HARWOOD BUILDING Phone 2100

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

E. ROBISON, Inc.

Hardware—Fuel Oil Garage

HARTSDALE ROAD, HARTSDALE, N. Y.
TELEPHONE WHITE PLAINS 8866

Furriers Tailors

ARISTOCRAT Cleaners and Dyers

Telephone
WHITE PLAINS 7528 SCARSDALE 1139

NEW YORK

SCHENECTADY

Women's New
DEXDALE
Sheer Silk
STOCKINGS
$1.00 Pair

THE EARL CO.

430 STATE STREET TEL. 4-9111

Barneys
HOME FURNISHINGS

and all the little items that make a home complete and livable and a full assortment of the newest kitchenware.

PHONE 4-4811

Gifts—Prizes
Toys—Games

UNION BOOK COMPANY

257 STATE STREET

WALLHIDE PRIMER

For exterior use. Makes finish coats cover better and last longer.

FREEMAN & SON
124 WALL STREET

SYRACUSE

Wallhide
Sun Proof Paint
Screens

WOOD GLASS CO.
125-127 James Street

Home Dairy Co.

Cafeteria and Bakery

118 SO. SALINA STREET
320 SO. WARREN STREET

Barnes Flower Shop
FLOWERS

Carry a Message of Hope and Joy

Syracuse Shop 360 Park Ave. 1794 East Ave.
Binghamton Shop 762 Monroe Ave. 1235 University Ave.

Grace M. Scutt

Harper Method Shop of Hairdressing

Permanent Waving, Facials, Shampooing, Manicuring

416 So. Salina St. Tel. 2-2775

Meats
Groceries
Vegetables
Fruit

MAPSTONE BROS.
1911 S. SALINA STREET

DOWNYFLAKE DOUGHNUTS

Famous From Coast to Coast

403 SOUTH WARREN STREET

The Holzworth Store

GROCERIES, MEATS, VEGETABLES and FRUITS

1004 Lancaster Avenue
Tel. 6-2121

UTICA

"Known for Great Value-Giving"
Fall and Winter Showing of
Dresses, Coats, Suits and Millinery

Famous

Bleecker Street at Charlotte

"LYNN" "LONERGAN" "MASTER KRAFT"

OIL BURNING SYSTEMS
for
Heating—Cooking and Domestic Hot Water
Estimates without obligation.
Service on all makes.

LUX BROS.
(L. & D. Sales Agency, Inc.)
213 Elizabeth St., Utica, N. Y. Ph. 4-0320

BAKER
the Florist

Seasonable Flowers

Established 46 Years

809 CORNELIA ST. | Phones 4-3175
208 GENESEE ST |

MEN'S CLOTHING
of Style, Fit and Quality
at the Greatest dollar-for-dollar values in Utica

KOENIG'S CLOTHES SHOP
Just Back of Grace Church, UTICA, N. Y.

Firestone
One Stop Service

Tires, Gas, Oil, Batteries, Full Line of Accessories, Wheel Alignment, Brakes Adjusted, Washing, Lubrication.

Genesee St. at South Tels. 2-3133—2-3139

SHAHOUD BROS.
Grocers

QUALITY—SERVICE—PRICE
Nationally Advertised Products
FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
"Buy the Shahoud Way Save More Every Day"

340-344 Columbia St. Tel. 2-4932

Gown? Hat? Coat?

Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

UTICA
(Continued)

INSULATE!

Your home or church against summer's heat or winter's cold with

EAGLE FLINT-ROCK WOOL

Rock Wool Insulation Corporation
252 Genesee Street Utica 4-0952

WATERTOWN

Good Sports Are Flocking to Empsall's

SUN DECK

Everything to wear under the sun . . . bathing suits, slacks, culottes, shorts, play suits, beach accessories. It's play headquarters for Watertown's "good sports"!

NORTHERN NEW YORK'S LEADING STORE
EMPSALL'S

G. W. White & Son
Incorporated

"The Home of Good Lumber and Mill Work"

231 N. RUTLAND STREET

New State Street Garage

260 State Street Watertown, N. Y.

24-hour Car Washing, $1.00
24-hour Mechanical Service

BLUE SUNOCO GASOLINE and OIL
QUAKER STATE PENZOIL KENDALL MOTOR OILS

AL. KOUP, Proprietor

WHITE PLAINS

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If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call White Plains 3367, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 9 to 11 daily, except Saturdays.

Look for Westchester Display Advertising in the News Section

ELSA MAY BEAUTY SALON

If your hair isn't becoming to you, you should be coming to us!

BEAUTY SERVICE 50c
PERMANENTS $5 up
201 S. LEXINGTON AVE. Tel. 10463 W. P.
"Patronized by Particular People"

Complete Camp Footwear

For Boys and Girls Including BASS MOCCASINS

D. F. MURPHY
in Stone's Clothes Shop

199 MAIN STREET W. P. 1279

Get Ready for the Beach with
BATHING CAPS
SUNTAN CREAMS
EASTMAN KODAK FILMS

Florentz Pharmacy
FREE DELIVERY
Main St. Cor. Court Tel. W. P. 6550

PERMANENT WAVES
by
Ruth Seymour Inc.
BEAUTY SALON
173 Mamaroneck Avenue Tel. W. P. 7212

Have Your Old Panama

Cleansed and Reblocked at the Quality Shoe Repair. Thorough and efficient methods insure perfect results!

QUALITY SHOE REPAIR
77 MAMARONECK AVENUE W. P. 4021

J. H. EVANS & SONS Inc.
MOVING—STORAGE

Daily Service to New York City

Phone WHITE PLAINS 84

NEW FORD V-8 1936

Dependable Used Cars
Satisfactory Service

Jones & Tracy Motors, Inc.
Authorized Ford Dealer
25-27 West Post Road Tel. W. P. 7777

J. J. FOLEY COAL COMPANY

Coal and Wood

GREEN PLACE
(Near Westchester Avenue)
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 832

JEWELRY—GIFTS
for
THE JUNE BRIDE
Meyer Gordon
Incorporated
Established 32 Years at
125 MAIN STREET

B.V.D. Swim Suits
for Men and Women
Caps and Accessories

FOWLER & SELLARS CO.
HARDWARE DEPARTMENT STORE
80 MAIN STREET Tel. W. P. 4300

YONKERS

DE ROBERTS
Beauty Culture for the Discriminating
Permanent Waving $7.50
SHAMPOO and WAVE
Mon., Tues., Wed. $1
Special Dept. for Kiddies' Haircutting
47 MAIN STREET Tel. YON. 6438

Hudson Fuel Co.
Distributors of
Coal, Fuel Oil
PHONE NEPPERHAN 4900
49 Main Street Yonkers

Specialist in High-Grade Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing

Gustav A. Strauss
JEWELER

104 NEW MAIN ST. Tel. Nepp. 2622

Send It to the Laundry

Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

THOSE who deny freedom to others deserve it not themselves; and, under the rule of a just God, cannot long retain it.—LINCOLN.

Daily Features

IT IS the highest part of the highest creed to forgive before memory sleeps, and ever to remember how the good overcame the evil.—DICKENS.

Cartoons of the Week

—Ding in Des Moines Register

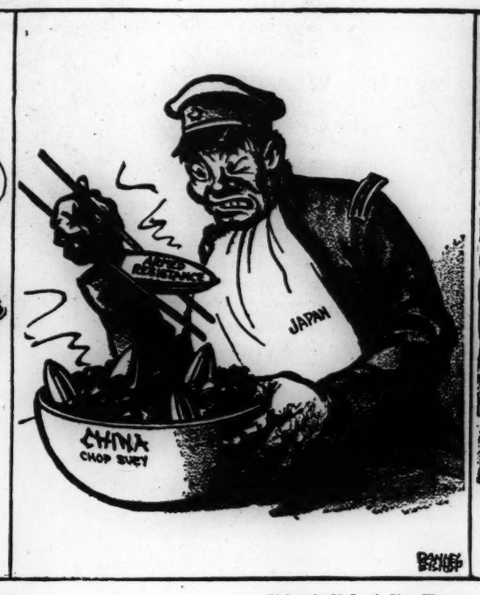
A New Lochinvar Comes Out of the West

—Ray in Kansas City Star

"Bill, I Hardly Know You!"

—El Centro Imperial Valley Press

The Usual Results



—Bishop in St. Louis Star-Times

Canton Recipe

—Hutton in Philadelphia Inquirer

"Right Here, Buddy"

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Flag Etiquette

The more important requirements are: that when floating horizontally or hanging vertically, the flag should show the stars to the left of the observer; that when the flag is hung across a street the stars should be to the north in an east-and-west street, and to the east in a north-and-south street; that the flag should not be used as bunting; and that it should be displayed only from sunrise to sunset.

A Flying Vacation

51

Cypress Gardens

WHEN I was a little boy I used to overhear my elders discussing the pros and cons of a purgatory where the departed might continue working out their salvation. It was supposed to be a grotesque, dimly lit portion of nether world in which the supply of black water rather exceeded the demand, and the trees were gauntly perpendicular—in fact, wherever one might look, there was grim, stark perpendicularity. The air was still, except for a sighing of the breeze high up.

It all came back to me when I caught my first glimpse of the Cypress Gardens, about 24 miles north of Charleston. Not that the famous garden is an earthly representation of my boyhood purgatory; but it is what such a place might become shortly after the arrival of a Luther Burbank. Here, true enough, were the tall, gaunt trees, their druid beards reaching down to the black water, causing a weirdly beautiful reflection in the black; but the mystery of it all was set off by a shore-fringe of millions of laughing daffodils, with here and there never-to-be-forgotten mounds of azaleas, which, like the towering cypresses, were as perfect in reflection as they were above the inky mirror. Every tree and flower was multiplied by two.

The owner, Benjamin R. Kittredge, a plump little Englishman with the pinkest of cheeks, was eager to show me around over these 250 unearthly acres. But the human voice seemed so out of place here that, after a question or two, I chose to step quietly into one of the little blue boats and let a Negro boy paddle me through this beauty-filled twilight zone.

Off we drifted through murky pools which were fairly ablaze with color at the edges. We would duck and glide under a rustic bridge; and in a few minutes we would pass under another—each had its own artistic design. The bridges, of course, were for the visitors who preferred to walk through the garden.

There is nothing blacker, perhaps, than the shadow cast at midnight in a dark closet by a black cat that isn't there; but next to this comes the reflection I saw of a crow in our jet mirror—it seems that cypress trees tincture the water in which they wade with a peculiar inkiness.

My companion and I spoke scarcely a word—and it was muffled—as we slipped through this grotesquely beautiful, this weirdly magnificent, this eerily colorful, this gauntly grand lake. No one could object to a purgatory like this.

I regained my voice when I stepped out of the boat; and I asked Mr. Kittredge how many daffodil bulbs he had planted. "I really couldn't say," he replied; "but I have to add to them each year. For example, last fall I planted ten tons of them."—*Daily Features Editor.*

[To be continued]

Daily Anecdote

A Thoughtful Guest

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN Count d'Artois, a French nobleman, was exiled in England he was confined to the limits of his castle except on Sundays, when he was given the liberty of the city.

On one of his Sunday morning walks he became greatly impressed by the well-mannered behavior of the people and their regular attendance at public worship. "Surely," he observed, "divine blessing must protect, in a peculiar manner, a nation who so honors God."

On his return to the castle he forbade his people to play tennis, then backgammon.

"But this is not just," they complained. "Our religion requires no such austerity."

"True," he said, "this observance has no part in my religion; but I think it a respect which we owe to the hospitality and the morally decent conduct of the nation under whose protection we live to give up a trifling gratification that is incompatible with their ideas of sanctity and decorum."

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Song Story

A GAME which may be adapted for almost any kind of party, and in which everyone may participate and enjoy himself, calls for the names of songs.

Each person is given a pencil and a piece of paper. He is instructed to list the names of ten songs. Sometimes only popular songs are allowed; sometimes, old favorites; sometimes, any that one thinks of. After this is done, each person passes his paper to the third person to his right. Using the list he now holds, the player is now asked to write a story using the exact titles in the order in which they are listed. Other words may be inserted between the titles but not between the words in the title.

After the given length of time, the stories are read aloud; and a prize is offered for the best.—Evelyn C., Neoga, Ill.

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Painted Shells

IT ISN'T necessary to have great artistic talent for the person living along the seacoast to find financial reward in an interesting work.

Two girls on the Oregon coast struck on the idea of painting marine pictures, in oil, on the inside of large clam shells. The shells are lovely to look at, serve as mementos of a trip, and are useful for the desk, sewing table, etc.

R. P. S., Lafayette, Ore.

In Lighter Vein

Now It Can Be Told

Visitor: "How old are you, sonny?"

Boston Boy: "That's hard to say, sir. According to my latest school tests, I have a psychological age of 11 and a moral age of 10. Anatomically, I'm 7; mentally, I'm 9. But I suppose you refer to my chronological age. That's 8—but nobody pays any attention to that these days!"

Boasting

A girl from across the border got a job as a servant in a London house. At the end of her first day's work the mistress said pleasantly:

"You didn't tell me you were Scottish, Annie."

"No, mem," replied the girl. "I didna think it would be richt to start off in a new place by boastin'."—*Answers.*

A Possible Antique

Gentleman (who had struggled unsuccessfully to write a telegram with the post-office pen, to girl behind counter): "Might this pen, by any chance, be the one with which King John signed the Magna Charta?"

Girl: "Inquiries on the right, sir."—*Tatler.*

The Important Factor

"My wife is working hard for her speech before the women's club."

"Working on the address, I suppose."

"No, only on her dress."

Hm-m!

"They say that you are a jinx."

"Who do?"

Solitary Confinement

Monitor Camera Club From Mrs. Hazel J. Merrihew, Seattle

But Wicker Bars Do Not a Prison Make, as the Collie Pup Is Preparing to Demonstrate

Brevities

Macon Telegraph: The gent who carved the Declaration of Independence—or whatever it was—on a pinhead has nothing on Mr. Farley, who has just succeeded in putting the Grand Canyon on a postage-stamp.

Portland Oregonian: Why America lags in the construction of gas bags of the Zeppelin type continues to mystify, as we have vast technical resources and the orators.

New Yorker: The British have not covered themselves with glory lately, but we must give them credit for one thing. They did not start a big one to stop a little one.

Humorist: According to an economist, the husband who earns the money for the home should be the one to spend it, or know the reason why. Most husbands know the reason why.

St. Louis Star-Times: "Why do so many people sing in the bath who never sing anywhere else?" asks a reader. Perhaps because the bathroom door is fastened from the inside.

Punch: The offer of a trip to the stratosphere for £20,000 has attracted more applicants than can be taken. We didn't apply. We should hate strap-hanging in the stratosphere.

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Bobbing Up and Down

Question: I shall appreciate your informing me as to the proper practice to be observed by the chairman of a meeting while reports are being read. I have in mind the practice to be followed at an annual meeting, at which there are many reports read by both men and women. I have observed that no definite rule has been followed in the past.

Should the chairman remain standing? Or, if not, should an exception be made when reports are read by women? Or, if the chairman be a woman, should she remain seated?

Answer: Robert's Rules of Order, pages 237-238, says: "The chairman should rise to put a question . . . when giving his reasons for a decision, or when speaking on an appeal. During debate he should be seated. . . ."

The chairman will, of course, exercise common sense in following this rule. That is, he will not be constantly bobbing up and down. Neither will he remain standing for several minutes at a time when he himself is not speaking and has assigned some other member the floor. Courtesy would require a chairman to be seated and listen to a report, just as any other member.

What They Say

Cause of War

"The greatest single cause of war is that the individuals of one nation do not take time to listen or look into the individuals of another nation. Real thinking is to be able to see the other person's standards."—*David Seabury.*

Co-operation

"The essence of civilization is the willingness to agree upon certain mutual concessions in the common interest of law and order."—*James M. Warburg.*

Justice

"It has always seemed to me that a criminal case is a matter for the courts and the police, and not something to make a Roman holiday for the masses."—*Dorothy Thompson.*

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

1. Cryptogram

A NAPA, Calif., reader submits the following suggestion in cryptographic form. There are certain reasons, however, which we shall explain in this column tomorrow, why it is not possible to carry out this suggestion.

GSPYLP GSYXP LUSIDZUWL DU

GINNSPL YSEYML ZW DJP LYOP

SUXYDZUW, DJIL EP EUISC

HP LYTPC DJP PQQUKD UQ

JIWDZWA DJKUIAJ DJP EJUSP

GYGPK.

2. Letter Changing

A Quincy, Mass., reader has become extremely expert on this type of puzzle, submitting that the change from SIDE to WALK could be shortened from six moves to four (Side, Wide, Wade, Wale, Walk). And then shares with readers a chance to answer the DOOR BELL in five moves. Changing only one letter at a time, and forming a proper word each time, change DOOR to BELL in five moves.

3. What Length Pole?

A vertical pole had two fifths of its total length under water. The water then rose six feet higher. It was then found that one half as much was out of the water as originally was under water. What is the total length of the pole?

4. Letter Juggling

Two different 10-letter words can be formed from the following 10 letters. Can you juggle them to form the two words?

A C D E I N O O R T

5. Rebus

Here's another rebus submitted by a San Diego reader. A 9-letter word is represented. The verse gives a clue:

OOOOOOOCROOOOOOO

This the ladies wore,
In the days of yore.

(Answers Appear Among Advertisements)

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Tribute to the King

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

MANY stories about the late King George V have recently appeared in the English press; but the following is one which was related to the writer, and has not hitherto been published.

At a settlement house in a poor locality in the East End of London, the matron was distressed by the daily throwing of stones and mud at one of the windows. No action was taken, and the annoyance continued. Then one day, she put a picture of King George in the window; and the effect was immediate. Not a stone nor a handful of mud was thrown that day, and the next day a small vase of flowers was placed on the sill.

At the end of the week, two small boys came into the home and asked the matron if they might come in and keep the window clean. Permission was granted; and instead of derision and hatred, love and duty are now being manifested.

Facts About the Bible

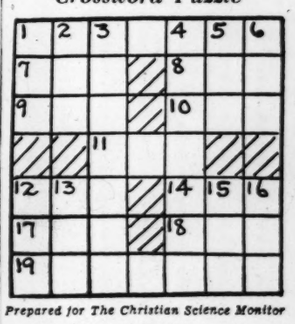
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

Tobiah's Chamber

DURING the absence of Nehemiah from Jerusalem, Eliashib, the Jewish high priest, took it upon himself to remove from a large room adjoining the temple the tithes of corn, wine, oil, etc., which belonged to the Levites and other temple assistants; and, having done so, he put the room at the disposal of his friend Tobiah (Neh. 13:4).

Now Tobiah was an Ammonite, one who had been in active alliance with Sanballat the Samaritan (Neh. 4:1-3), and with other enemies of Israel; and it is not surprising that when, on his return, Nehemiah learned that this alien had taken up his residence in the very courts of the temple, he at once gave orders that he should be evicted. "Therefore," he tells us, "I cast forth all the household stuff of Tobiah out of the chamber"; and he saw to it that the room was thoroughly cleansed after the Ammonite's departure, before it was again employed for its original purpose (Neh. 13:7-9).

Crossword Puzzle



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1. Planet
7. Greek letter
8. Humming bird
9. A number
10. Negative vote
11. Pony
12. Hawaiian wreath
14. Newt
17. Reverential fear
18. Born
19. Covered with wax

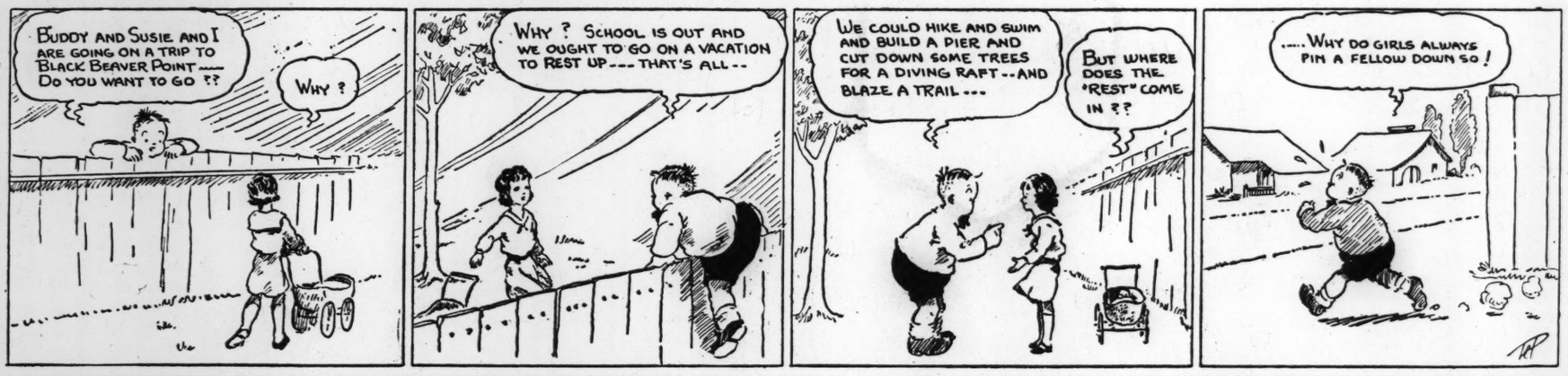
Down

1. Gushing flow
2. Indian
3. Basket
4. Touching
5. Girl's name
6. Beam of light
12. Resinous substance
13. Female of the sheep
15. A charge
16. To spread hay

(The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere)

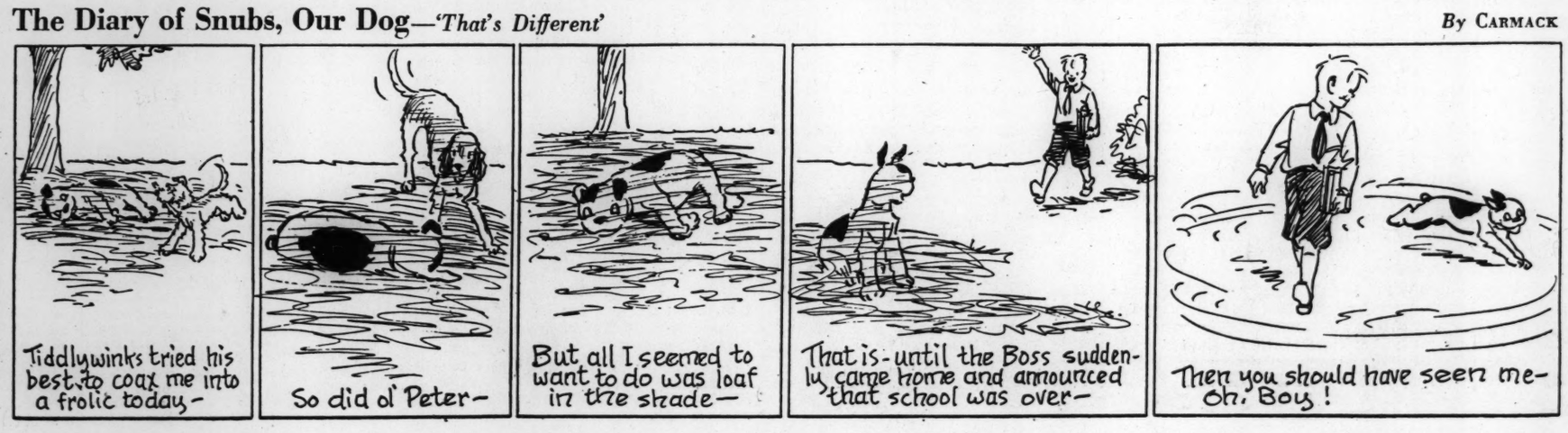
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Tubby Plans to Rest When He Comes Back*

By LE PELLEY


BUDDY AND SUSIE AND I ARE GOING ON A TRIP TO BLACK BEAVER POINT — DO YOU WANT TO GO ??
WHY ?
WHY ? SCHOOL IS OUT AND WE OUGHT TO GO ON A VACATION TO REST UP --- THAT'S ALL --
WE COULD HIKE AND SWIM AND BUILD A PIER AND CUT DOWN SOME TREES FOR A DIVING RAFT -- AND BLAZE A TRAIL ---
BUT WHERE DOES THE "REST" COME IN ??
..... WHY DO GIRLS ALWAYS PIN A FELLOW DOWN SO !

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*'That's Different'*

By CARMACK


Tiddlywinks tried his best to coax me into a frolic today-
So did ol' Peter-
But all I seemed to want to do was loaf in the shade-
That is-until the Boss suddenly came home and announced that school was over-
Then you should have seen me-Oh, Boy!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Divided Loyalties

THIS is the day the British Government announces to the House of Commons an end of British participation in sanctions. If there had not been such unmistakable signs of eagerness to be done with them sooner than this, it might be possible to say that those who are now turning their backs on them are doing so after a fair trial. But it is impossible not to say, on the contrary, that so far as League of Nations success against Premier Mussolini was concerned, the wrong forces appear to have been in control of affairs in both Britain and France.

Provided the British Government's announcement arouses no further storm of indignation among the British people, and the British lead in dropping sanctions is followed by other powers, an important chapter in the history of the collective peace system is now ended.

Among reasons that British antisanctionists have put forward for dropping sanctions, none was better calculated to win over a wavering and frugally informed section of opinion than the latest: a well-publicized fear on Great Britain's part of a rising and rearmed Germany. Yet no reason should more quickly arouse the suspicions of informed and thoughtful Britons.

Today they are told, in effect, that Britain must woo Italy back into a repaired Stresa front against Germany. Will they not recall that the present British Government itself thought it expedient, and professed to think it wise, to abandon that front when it signed the naval agreement with Germany? Will they not object that the earlier tolerance of the Government toward German rearmament either was a graver mistake than it ever was admitted to be, or that a grave mistake is now about to be made?

But will they not also ask still more searching questions about a matter which they have shown to be nearer to their hearts than it has been to the hearts of their statesmen? That is, the matter of British support of the League of Nations. Has the League ever enjoyed the wholehearted support which British voters demanded for it? Or has it not been regarded as an instrument through which "power politics"—in this case the pressure of France and Britain—might be applied to restrain Premier Mussolini only to such an extent as would satisfy world opinion without losing Italy as an ally against a possibly dangerous Germany?

To appreciate the dilemma into which such vague tactics have thrust the directors of British foreign policy is not difficult. Even to see somewhat from their point of view the numerous problems and risks confronting them is possible. To sympathize, on the other hand, is more difficult.

The League was never intended to serve the selfish purpose for which it has been used by a few countries almost from its beginnings. It was never designed to be merely a political hideaway in which governments should juggle and bargain over their divided loyalties. The Covenant of the League—imperfect as it is—is by no means so faulty or as far from requirements of practical policy as it has seemed to be as a result of governments' abuse of it.

If abandonment of sanctions is to be predicated on apprehension over Germany's intentions, statesmen and peoples may as well admit to themselves and to each other what alternative risks they are assuming. The statements of Sir Samuel Hoare, now First Lord of the Admiralty, and Alfred Duff Cooper, Secretary of State for War, are indicative of the alternatives which some leaders visualize. Sir Samuel has just announced that the Admiralty will take "every practical means of making its defense secure against any possible attack." Mr. Duff Cooper offers the opinion that it is the duty of British statesmen to "scare the people out of their wits." Put together as signposts of policy, these declarations make it pretty clear that some British leaders are ready to return to such methods of achieving national and international security as were so fully tested in 1914.

But of course the intention to accomplish League reforms should not be overlooked. It is likely that statesmanship in France and Britain is placing a good deal more hope in the possible turn of events than in its own ability. While it courts Italy as a possible ally against Germany, it is no doubt fervently hoping that Germany will answer the British questionnaire as to the Third Reich's ambitions before the now fluid composition of international policies "jells" in an awkward shape. But the leadership shown has not yet been such as to inspire confidence either in the ability of statesmen to preserve peace in their own way or to carry out the mandates of their peoples to preserve it through the League.

Spoiling for Election

SCORE another electioneering coup for James A. Farley, whose political versatility enables him to play the dual role of Postmaster General of the United States and paymaster general of the Democratic National Committee. Riding two horses at once is a rare feat. But Mr. Farley goes that stunt one better. The Democratic Committee's scheme for raising campaign funds by requesting party workers to sell blocks of so-called Roosevelt Nominator Tickets presents the astute chairman simultaneously riding two horses going in opposite directions.

Being Postmaster General provides Mr. Farley with the biggest mailing list in the country. Reports that postmasters in various cities and towns throughout the country have received blocks of tickets accompanied by a letter from national campaign headquarters rubber stamped with Mr. Farley's signature urging them to dispose of a prescribed allotment of these tickets at a dollar a head indicate that the paymaster—or someone acting for him—knows how to turn the postmaster's Cabinet position to political use.

According to Section 208 of the criminal code it is unlawful for "any officer or employee of the United States, or any person receiving any salary or compensation for services from money derived from the Treasury, to solicit, receive, or be in any manner concerned in soliciting or receiving, any assessment, subscription, or contribution for any political purpose whatever."

Where does Mr. Farley stand in respect to this law? Or in regard to the opinion expressed by President Roosevelt some time ago pointing out the incompatibility of any public official being a party official also? Where does the President stand?

People are wondering why the Post Office Department's ranking employee is entitled to immunity from restrictions prescribed by statute and endorsed by the President. They will continue to wonder even though Mr. Farley has repudiated the ticket selling plan and has denied that he knew anything about the distribution of these tickets to postal officials throughout the country. Mr. Farley will be held responsible until there is some better explanation of the use of his name. So far he has not ordered the tickets to be returned unsold. Many Civil Service employees must still be under the impression that they will be blacklisted unless they sell or "put up" for the tickets sent them.

There have been abuses in the raising of political funds by both major parties. Many Republican campaigns have been financed in part through large contributions from beneficiaries of protective tariffs, or from special interests favored in one way or another by the policies of Republican administrations. Some Democrats point to these Republican misdeeds to justify their ticket-selling plan. They say the old Tammany system of imposing a cash levy upon job-holders is no worse. The nonpartisan observer may agree that one system is as bad as the other—except that in the present case the civil service is involved. The whole incident emphasizes the need for an improved concept of public service based on merit rather than spoils. Efforts to push enactment of the Ramspeck Bill, and Governor Landon's message to the Cleveland convention amending the civil service plank in his party's platform, attest increasing recognition of this need. Whether Mr. Farley is responsible or not, this attempt to coerce direct financial support from federal employees focuses public attention still further in the direction of reform. One step toward reform would be for the public to leave no question of its condemnation of such methods.

Descent Below Decency

MEN in America place women on a pedestal, visitors in the past have frequently remarked, and later written volumes on the subject. That's all changed now. The visitors may be expected to inform their respective countrymen that men in America now place women on a whipping-stool. In yesterday's news it was a writer and former social worker. Her "offense" in the eyes of the "men" who beat her with a harness strap studded with brass was that this Memphis woman went to Earle, Ark., to investigate the alleged fatal flogging of a Negro sharecropper.

Today the headlines introduce an amazed country to the news that because she "dared reveal the oath-bound secrets" of the Black Legion, Mrs. William Guthrie of Detroit, Mich., was taken to a hospital following an attack on her by "men" who bound and beat her. The police state that every indication points to retaliation. She had admitted during recent investigations that much of that organization's literature was printed on her husband's press.

There is irony in this new outrage. It will be remembered that the initial cause of the inquiry was the admitted murder by Black Legionnaires of a man charged with beating his wife—since declared to be false. Now, apparently, the flogging of women is part of the society's ritual.

There has been conscientious effort recently on the part of County Prosecutor Duncan C. McCrea, not only to convict these slayers of men and floggers of women, but to arouse the country to the menace to law and liberty their wretched propaganda constitutes. The country has been disappointed that federal authorities have not felt themselves committed to take action. It is now stated that G-men will investigate the Arkansas flogging. If this kind of outrage can occur in Michigan in the face of local efforts there will be renewed demands for federal action there.

Whatever cowardly and unlawful crimes some "men" in America may bind themselves in ignorant, superstitious ritual to commit, Americans will prevent. This flogging of women is a descent below decency free men do not tolerate.

Prisoner's Progress

Book News of the Day

WHERE DO I GO FROM HERE, as told to Robert O. Ballou by Roger Benton (New York: Lee Furman. $3) is not a pleasant book but it does make an excellent case history for the student of criminology. Although to the casual reader this book might appear to be little more than the biography of an ex-convict, to the more thorough reader it presents considerable thought-provoking material.

Roger Benton (a pseudonym) started life under quite normal circumstances. He was a member of an average middle-class family in a small New England town and there were none of the anti-social or abnormal conditions in Benton's early life and environment to which criminal careers are generally attributed.

* * *

After considerable success in his unlawful profession Roger Benton was overtaken by the law. His first incarceration was in the penitentiary of a Southern state. His account of conditions encountered there turns the spotlight on one of the worst evils in the social system—the mixture of politics with prison administration. The barbarities and tortures inflicted upon the prisoners in this institution are shocking.

Later Benton was imprisoned in the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta and in Sing Sing. In both these institutions he found conditions more in keeping with advanced thought in prison administration. Particularly does he praise Warden Lewis E. Lawes of Sing Sing, exponent of the theory that a prison's chief purpose is to rehabilitate rather than to punish.

* * *

Roger Benton's later prison experiences, particularly at Sing Sing, changed his antisocial attitude, ingrained by the cruelties witnessed in the Southern prison camp, and instilled in him the desire to take a normal place in society once more. Although endowed with certain natural skill, which under ordinary circumstances would have helped him to make a place for himself, Benton found that society had no room for him.

Therein lies the problem presented by his career. What course lies before the freed prisoner? In his introduction to the book Warden Lawes makes this statement, which succinctly states the problem which society must face:

> It is my sincere hope that this recital of Benton's life may bring home to many people the responsibility that society must assume, if it is to reclaim to proper existence those whom it at various times has designated as outcasts, and who on their part are sincerely desirous of assuming a proper standing in their chosen communities.

J. C. B.

Being Newly Arrived in Boston

BEING newly arrived in Boston, we cried: "We must see all the places that tourists should see, and at once. If we delay a month, nay, even a week, we are lost, for few facts are better attested than that a city is never seen by those who live therein."

If proof of this were needed we could cite the blank astonishment on our landlady's face when we came in exulting that we had found the very spot where the Autocrat proposed to the Schoolmistress. "Where who—what?" she inquired; and when we explained, somewhat lamely, she murmured, "Oh," adding after some thought, "I believe you know more about those things than I do, and I have lived within fifteen minutes of the Common all my life."

Again, she remarked vaguely, "If you care for the old-time Boston, I could show you Beacon Hill some day — some other day when we have an east wind so it's cooler."

Louisburg Square, Beacon Hill

We had already found Beacon Hill; found it, indeed, on our first experimental tour of down-town Boston, a tour that began without a definite goal and ended in complete bewilderment. I was carrying the map. I always carry the map, which probably accounts for the peculiar situations in which we are constantly finding ourselves, particularly in those sections of the country where signposts grow thickly.

* * *

The only thing we can say surely of this first drive is that we quite unexpectedly arrived at Harvard University. Those to whom we told the story found this strange, but as time went on any other denouement would have puzzled us; for no matter where we started we invariably returned, as a magnet to its pole, to the halls of John Harvard.

Our next expedition was planned with more care, and on it we found the Old North Church. We know of the blight of scholarship that has fallen across this shrine; the doubts as to whether the lanterns really flashed their message, and all the rest of it; but this skepticism leaves us cold. Those who love legends thrive on the scraps left over from the table of the literal-minded. And leaving Paul Revere out of it, the inscriptions on the austere pews were worth a good day's study. We were particularly delighted with the little saint who had been destined to adorn a cathedral in Quebec but, owing to an adventure on the high seas, had to its perpetual astonishment found itself looking down on a congregation of Yankee sea captains.

Our arrival at the Bunker Hill Monument was the signal for a foot race among half a dozen urchins who looked to be about ten years old. The winner flung himself panting on our running board and poured forth a bewildering array of facts concerning the height of the shaft, the identity of the originals of various statues, the location of troops and even the epigrams that the opposing generals managed to work into the battle. Such a feat of memory deserved a reward, which was accepted with no reluctance.

With the usual blindness of parents we had not thought of the impression this distribution of largesse would make on the occupants of the back seat, until Bill turned a half-belligerent, half-wistful eye on the departing business lad and muttered, "I'll bet I could learn that talk, too."

Old Ironsides was open for inspection in the Navy Yard. I hope the boys remember their hour on those celebrated decks, particularly because I recall the confusion the Holmes poem raised in the minds of the fourth grade in my own prairie schoolhouse. The line, "Aye, tear her tattered ensign down!" may seem in no way ambiguous without a knowledge of our local conditions; the coincidence that we received our mail from a village (tattered enough in all conscience) named Ensign.

* * *

If I have neglected the Fens, the Public Gardens, the Arboretum, Concord and Lexington, it is not because we omitted these places. We even read a book, published in the 1890's, rich in regional lore: "Walks In and Around Boston." It dealt freely with the shot heard round the world, and contained a charming story concerning an octogenarian who was left behind by the Minute Men as too old and feeble to take part in their dangerous enterprise. The gaffer retorted by surrounding and capturing, singlehanded and without bloodshed, a dozen or more of the enemy; the first prisoners of the war. If all battles were conducted as agreeably, there would be less complaint of them.

Then Concord, and the tower room where Hawthorne worked, disturbed only by the wind in the pines!

"You see," I cried triumphantly, "all one needs in order to write as well as Hawthorne is a place where there are no distractions. Imagine anyone interrupting one of his finer moments of inspiration to ask him to please sew a button on a shirt, or spread a piece of bread with jam."

Then, meeting the eye of the driver of the car, and remembering the contents of a certain mending basket, I added hastily, "I'm sure it's time we went home."

Which we did, by way of Harvard University.

M. Z.

North . . South . . East . . West

An Opportunity for Service

By Frank L. Perrin

TODAY is woman's day in politics. Never before, in America, has there been a greater opportunity for civic service and the expression of firm and deliberate conviction. Both the great political parties, with wise consideration, have accorded, or are prepared to accord, to representative women important committee posts in national and state organizations. Leaders of the rival camps have listened, or pretended to listen, to the advice and counsel of women organizers and officials of women's clubs. How effective or influential such advice has been cannot, of course, be said. The temptation is to believe that the course of events, thus far in the national campaign, has not been greatly, or even perceptibly, changed by the wisdom of these advisers.

Politically, and in the manipulation and direction of partisan organizations, the husbands and brothers of American women voters assume to possess prior vested rights and prerogatives inherited or gained because of experience and seniority. The inclination seems to be to regard the wives and sisters as novices, or at least as undergraduates in the school of politics. And there is some reason for this. I have previously referred to what must be admitted to be a partial failure of enfranchised American women to accept the full responsibility of the ballot. They came into their new right to find party machinery assembled, oiled and in working order. They accepted, without apparent protest, the role of apprentices or recruits, and politely stood about to watch the master mechanics make the wheels go round. They applauded or expressed displeasure, but refrained from demanding their place at the control lever or the steering wheel.

* * *

It is remarkable that since the enfranchisement of women in the United States both the major political parties have undergone an almost complete renovation and rebirth. These changes, for better or for worse, have not been directed or in any large sense effected by women. The great moral force which it was once promised they would exert, nationally, regionally and in the municipalities, has not been felt, probably because it has not been found possible to marshal the masses of progressive and ambitious women under a united forward-looking leadership. There are, and were, enough women voters to have defeated the repeal of prohibition. There are enough courageous and high-minded women voters in every large city and in every state to overthrow and relegate to political oblivion the spoilers, bribetakers and job sellers now imposing heavy tax burdens upon home, farm and factory.

There is a challenge now, imperative, insistent and clear, to the women of America. The call is to be equipped and fortified and prepared to vote. If concerted or organized action is not possible; if among club members and women's associations there is not complete accord, the duty of individual women is to act independently in their voting and to proceed cautiously in making individual decisions. Actuated by right impulse, the combined vote of independent American women can control the results of the coming national, congressional and state elections. No figures or tables are required to establish this patent fact.

* * *

Now is the time to realize the existence and the importance of this opportunity. The need was never greater. The way to the desired goal was never clearer. Never in the memory of the generations of voters who will participate in the coming primaries and elections have party obligations been less onerous or party lines so loosely drawn. It is no longer an offense to be irregular. No party lash threatens. No party boss is powerful enough to enforce troublesome reprisals.

That candidate for office, national or state, who could be assured the undivided loyal support of right thinking American women voters would have no need to persuade or cajole the dissenting brethren within or just outside his party ranks. There is need that the wives and mothers of America realize the opportunity that is theirs today. I would be willing to agree, thus far in advance of the elections, to abide by and endorse the result of the election, whatever it might be, if it were assured that it represented the verdict of the women of every political party reached deliberately through concerted action. That verdict could not be wrong.

The heart and conscience of America reside and rest in the homes of American families. There resides there also, latent and still unrealized, the force which only the ballot possesses as a weapon of defense. The time is coming to place behind this implement of free men and women the potent and unconquerable force of both heart and conscience.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

"Luxury" Houses in England

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In a report from London of an exhibition of "Everyday Things," held by the Royal Institute of British Architects, your correspondent writes: "Luxury goods were excluded, the upper limit being the requirements of a house costing £1500 ($7500)."

We in Britain would think that an ordinary living house costing £1500 would be very much of a luxury home. Five hundred pounds ($2500) is much nearer the luxury line, since the usual run of good villa property is about £300 to £400 ($1500 to $2000). Licensed public houses which have a state monopoly value can be purchased for less than the former figure.

Such "luxury limits" may apply to property in the center of London or at pleasure resorts, with an enhanced or problematic value, but older property can be purchased in most of the large industrial towns much cheaper. Furthermore, general earnings would prevent a return to the bloated prices of the days of the war profiteers.

W. WARD

Freckleton, Lancs., Eng.

After Fifty Years of Apple Pie

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

News comes from London—front page news in a recent Monitor—that America is using tons and tons of cloves in its apple pies. Now, as an artist, an ex-sailor, and a connoisseur of apple pie, I must protest. For half a century I have been eating apple pie. It's true that nine tenths of the apple pies that I have eaten wasn't fit to be called by that precious name, but I ate it. And I ate it not only in this, the metropolis of the nation, but I ate it in New England; I ate it in Michigan, Indiana, Illinois; I ate it in the South, and the West, and the Southwest. And, what is more, I watched my mother make it. But in all my fifty-odd years of apple pie connoisseuring I have never tasted one single teeny little bit of clove in one of them. Nor have I ever heard of anyone who ever heard of anyone who ever heard of using cloves in apple pie.

C. W. WOODRUFF

Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Wide Horizon

Synthetic Self-Sufficiency

By J. E. Williams

BERLIN

THE feverish search for synthetic substitutes to replace essential natural materials, which has become so marked a feature of the national economic policy of certain states, is nowhere more energetically pursued than in the Third Reich.

German chemists had won world recognition of their contributions to scientific developments decades ago and the results of their application of chemical knowledge to industry helped greatly toward this country's conquest of foreign markets before 1914, and during the World War, toward making Germany self-sufficient in many respects. The earlier efforts were directed toward expanding Germany's export trade, to binding this country with the rest of the world by economic ties. Then the abnormal conditions of war led to a necessary isolationist policy. Today, these same chemists and their successors are continuing their researches and the results are being applied far less to widening the contacts with the outside world than to making Germany economically self-sufficient.

This new policy—whether it be termed "self - sufficiency," "isolationism," or "economic nationalism" — has, according to the German, been forced upon his country by the pressure of war debts and the abnormal world economic conditions since 1918. The experiences of the World War, the belief that another war would be a totalitarian war, for which all economic resources should be organized ahead of any outbreak, are considerations which count for very much.

* * *

The modern industrial state is so complex an organization demanding so many different kinds of raw materials that there are few states which themselves contain all the raw materials they need. Countries like England can make up their deficiencies through supplies from their colonies, but for Germany the only practical solution lies at home. Realizing this fact quite clearly, the National Socialist Government has encouraged all efforts to obtain synthetic substitutes from its own laboratories.

Many of these efforts, it is claimed, have met with remarkable success. To replace natural rubber, for example, a compound called "Buna" has been produced by the German Chemical Trust (J. G. F.), which has proved highly successful. It is made from a composition known as *Butadiene*, the principal components of which are calcium carbide and coal products. By varying the proportions of the components different qualities result, and one soft kind is said to be exceptionally resistant to heat. *Buna* tubes and tires fitted to automobiles used by the armed forces and the postal authorities are said to be 50 per cent more resistant to wear than natural rubber. The experiments of the J. G. F., begun on a comprehensive scale in 1926, first showed satisfactory laboratory results about 1932.

Germany is also deficient in fats and after long experiment it was recently claimed that both fats and soap were now being obtained from coal. Preparations are being made for the large-scale production of an acid from coal to be used to manufacture technical fats, including soap and lubricating fats, at a factory at Witten, in the Ruhr, it is announced.

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Germany is particularly lacking in certain metals, such as copper and nickel, which are important for armaments. To seek substitutes for these in the same way as is done for rubber, or silk, is out of the question. Instead, a system of replacement is adopted in such cases. Copper is replaced by some cheaper amalgam, wherever possible, and concrete often takes the place of some metals. Aluminum is often referred to abroad as the "German metal," but the bauxite, which forms its base, has to be imported, largely from Hungary and Yugoslavia.

In addition to seeking to make itself independent in raw materials for manufacture, the Third Reich also aims at being self-contained agriculturally. Much has been done along these lines, but as an exporter of manufactured goods Germany cannot proceed far along such autarchic lines without feeling the reaction on its exports. In certain quarters the cultivation of the soy bean on a large scale is advocated as a great aid to self-sufficiency, and the great uses to which the bean can be put as cattle fodder (possibly later also as a food for human beings) and for the production of various oils, etc., are emphasized.

Much research work has undoubtedly been done along almost all conceivable roads to national self-sufficiency and time and again it is reported that some of these new substitutes would soon replace the old in the German markets. But as in the case of "wood-gas" for automobiles there still remains much to be done before the successes in the laboratory can be marketed commercially. Nowadays, much is written about the results of research but little regarding the costs of production, and until these are known, no proper answer can be given to the question as to whether Germany will succeed in this effort to make itself self-sufficient.